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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—M. Frecul has described a remarkable phenomenon, of the nature of globular lightning, observed by him during a thunderstorm last August. A very bright ball, somewhat elongated, passed out of a dark cloud and into it at another place, but, just before disappearing, it gave off a little of its substance, which fell vertically, like a body having weight. The falling body, which left a luminous track, divided, and was extinguished a little above the tops of the houses.

—M. Treve recently made the singular observation that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that a vertical shaft, a post, or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than through a horizontal slit; while a house, a landscape or the disc of the sun or moon is perceived more clearly through a horizontal slit. He finds similar differences in photographs according as the light passes from the object to the plate through a vertical or a horizontal slit, and ascribes the effect to the action of diffused light.

—It has been proven by experiment that the tarring of ropes slightly diminishes their tenacity against a pulling strain, but preserves in them a high average of tenacity much longer than in the untarred ones, on account of the protection the tar affords against the destructive action of the air and moisture.

—Scientists expect the activity of the sun's surface—shown by the number and size of the dark spots—to reach a maximum in 1882 or 1883. The tremendous energy of the solar convulsions is far beyond our conception. If caught in the track of a sun tempest a body like our earth would be swallowed up bodily and almost instantly.

—Some interesting statements concerning early dentistry have been lately made in a discussion in the *British Medical Journal*. Sir Gardiner Wilkinson declares that teeth stopped with gold have been found in Egyptian mummies—a thing which others pronounce impossible. Dr. John Gaigor affirms that he has seen in several museums teeth bound together in skulls of ancient date by threads of gold-twisted around them. Another gentleman once saw in a Liverpool museum the jawbone of a mummified Egyptian in which a number of teeth were secured by gold wire. These statements seem to show the existence of some sort of dentistry at a very early date. The art of binding teeth together was, it is claimed, practiced by the Hindoos about six hundred years ago.

– By means of the "detective comera" —a new feat in photography—photographs may be taken in the street, or in other place, without the knowledge of the individuals being photographed. The apparatus appears externally like a book or small box.

—The museum at Boolak in Egypt contains what has been called "the oldest picture in the world"—a fresco from a tomb at Maydoom representing six geese.

—The desert interior of Australia probably affords the hottest climate in the world. A thermometer graduated to 127 degrees Fahr. was hung in a shaded place, and the heat became so great as to cause the expansion of the mercury to burst the tube—indicating a temperature of not less that 128 degrees in the shade.

— Two naturalists have found that the trunks of trees undergo daily changes in diameter. From early morning to early afternoon there is a regular diminution, followed until twilight by an increase. This is repeated at night.

—The following curious optical illusion has been described by Dr. Candeze, of Liege. Take a sheet of paper eight or ten inches in length, and, having rolled it into a tube, apply it to the right eye with the left hand. Keep both eyes open, and look at an object a few yards off, say a small statuette. It will appear that the right eye, imprisoned by the paper tube, does not see the object; but that the left eye alone perceives it, and seems to distinguish it through an orifice open in the left hand. The left hand holding the cylinder appears very distinctly perforated. Another very interesting experiment consists in holding the paper tube with the right hand, and applying with the left to its exterior surface a small square of paper, in the middle of which is drawn a dark circle; the latter will have the appearance of being suspended interiorly in the centre of the cylinder.

— A recent publication of the Brussels Observatory states that there are at present 118 public astronomical observatories in full activity, viz: 84 in Europe, 2 in Asia, 2 in Africa, 3 in Oceanica, and 27 in North and South America. The United States has 19; Mexico, 2; Brazil, Chili, Columbia, Ecuador, the Argentine Republic and New Britain, one each. In Europe, Prussia contains the largest number—29; England has 14; Russia, 12; Italy, 9; Austria, 6; France, 6; Switzerland, 4; Sweden, 3; Holland, Norway and Portugal, 2 each; Belgium, Greece and Denmark, 1 each. The oldest observatory now in operation is that of Leyden, founded in 1632. Six observatories of the most perfect equipment have been established in America since 1870.

—Some of the remedies adopted by modern medical science are peculiar. Fuchsine—a bright aniline dye—was, not long since, recommended in Bright's disease, and now the use of nitro-glycerine in minute doses is advised for certain chest affections.

A married lady declined to tell a maiden sister any of her troubles, saying: "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." "Yes," replied the sister, "and I've come to the conclusion that when singleness is bliss, 'tss folly to be wives."

A BEAUTIFUL TRIO.—*The Herald* is the only paper among all the morning papers in New York sustaining the resigning Senators. The trio sands thus:

Platt,
Herald,
Conkling;

strongly suggestive of the old nursery riddle:

"Big at the bottom—little at the top—
Thing in the middle goes whipity-whop."
—*Elmira Free Press (Ind.)*

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

While political papers and some ministers of the Gospel are publishing articles claiming that prohibition is a failure, it is perhaps well to look and see what liquor dealers and liquor dealers' organs say. The *Whiskey Dealer*, of Detroit, referring to the defeat of the constitutional amendment, says:

"The great danger which has been impending over the liquor trade has now practically been averted, the Legislature refusing to pass the prohibitory bill. It is useless for us to blind ourselves to the immensity of the danger to the liquor trade which the passage of the amendment would undoubtedly have entailed. The placing of such a measure before the people in their prejudiced condition would have been certain destruction to the trade, and the consequent spoliation of thousands of dollars worth of valuable property."

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, a member, we believe, of the State Board of Women Visitors to the prisons of Rhode Island, by appointment of the governor, in a recent paper upon "State Charities and Corrections," published in full in the Providence *Journal*, says:

"I cannot close this paper without expressing my earnest hope that the present consideration of the question of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks will result in the adoption of measures which shall produce better fruits than this ever increasing pauperism, misery, and crime which our present methods are producing, to the alarming demoralization and the great pecuniary injury to our State of Rhode Island."

Mrs. M. H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, Superintendent of the Department for the Introduction of Scientific Temperance in schools and colleges from the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, has been lecturing the last month or two in the West. She is thoroughly infused with the subject, and has so presented the matter to schools, colleges, professors, superintendents, and teachers as to impress them with the great importance of the subject, and it is hoped opened the way for the introduction of scientific teaching in many institutions of learning. To effect such a radical change as the introduction of temperance text books into public schools is a works of years, as prejudice and custom and ignorance must be overcome. Mrs. Hunt has done a great and good work in this direction wherever she has gone, and deserves the hearty cooperation of all friends of the cause.

"The Constitutional Amendment Bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes, passed the House of Representatives by 109 for, 59 against, April 5th. On the evening of April 6th a meeting was held in the hall of the house of Representatives. Nearly all the members and Senators were present, although many were obliged to stand. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, of Michigan, and Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. At the close of the meeting large numbers came forward to be introduced to the ladies, and most of them pledged their influence and votes.

"The next morning the House bill was, on first reading, concurred in by an almost unanimous vote in the Senate. The bill is now pending, on second reading, in the Senate, with fair prospects of a speedy passage.

"The State is being aroused and organized Mrs. Wittenmyer, who has been specially active in efforts for constitutional amendment, has also been at work for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has organized twenty-two new unions and reorganized and made auxiliary four more. In one county in Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, there are eight thousand children under training. There is a great revival in Bradford. Will McConnell has the matter in hand, and has secured the signatures of hundreds to the pledge.

"The people of Erie, Pa., are remonstrating against the relicensing of a large number of their saloons. At a meeting addressed by Mrs Wittenmyer in the U. P. Church in Erie, recently, fifty-nine new members were secured for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"The Law and Order Society of Williamsport has closed out one hundred and four out of one hundred and thirty-four saloons that cursed that city.

"Mrs. Lathrap has been engaged for a series of lectures in Pennsylvania. She made herself many friends while in the State recently. She presents the question in a masterly way."

"I regard the domestic use of intoxicating beverages by the privileged classes as one of the strongest bulwarks of the enemy to effective temperance reform. By the privileged classes I mean those who are shielded by the entrenchments of culture, wealth, and social standing from many of the dangers that threaten that larger class of society who are without social or financial defence against the almost omnipresent evils of intemperance. Joseph Cook says that 'effective measures of relief from the power of the whiskey-ring will not be found in the conduct of the temperance reform on the basis of moderate indulgence.' If individuals or families, occupying a commanding position in society, by reason of any power of mind or money, use any of the many intoxicants as a beverage, how surely do they dethrone themselves for the effective reform of others! How inevitably do they reinforce by their example the enemy of all righteousness, the whiskey ring! How pernicious their example to their less favored fellow-citizens! Their practice, be it ever so private and moderate, in spite of their precepts, commits them to the rum traffic. The rum faction of the city numbers them with its friends. All the strength of their position and character goes to fortify the enemy of reform. Their silence, their excuses, their apologies, their conservatism, put them on the whiskey end of the beam of reformation. I admit that the habit of furnishing wine and other intoxicating drinks at parties and weddings is dying, and that in many circles of the best society the absence of wine is not regarded as a social discredit; yet there is still a great amount of social drinking in club rooms and parlors, which is a secret but effective ally of the whiskey ring. Wine in the larder, and the barrel of ale or beer in the cellar, have not been yet banished from many of the so-called 'best families' of Auburn. Many of the members of these 'best families' drink intoxicating beverages without any seeming loss to health, character, or reputation, and claim the right to do so as one of the most sacred privileges of their liberty. Have not these persons some moral responsibility in the exercise of their legal liberty? Lifted into place and clothed with power by the good fortune of their birth and condition, have not their less fortunate neighbors some moral rights which they are bound to respect? By the endowments of their social status they are regarded as the leaders and exemplars of society. Great privileges always bring with them great power and great obligations."

THE BOSTON GIRL.

DAVID S. FOSTER.

I told her of a maid whose mind
Was filled with tender thoughts and fancies,
A lovely being of the kind
They write about in old romances.
"Knowest thou," said I, "this maiden fair,
Whose beauty doth my thoughts beguile?"
She answered with a dreamy air—
"Well, I should smile!"

"Her cheeks possess the rose's hue,
No form is daintier or completer,
No hair so brown, no eyes so blue,
No mouth is tenderer or sweeter.
The favored youth who gains the hand
Of this fair girl will ne'er regret it."
With modest grace she added: "And
Don't you forget it."

"Oh thou dear mistress of my heart!
My angel! let me kneel before thee
And say how heavenly sweet thou art,
And how devoutly I adore thee."
She turned away her lovely head,
And with a languid look that tired
My soul, in murmured accents said,—
"You make me tired."
—*Bric-a-Brac, in Scribner for June.*

THE HOUSE-TOP SAINT.

"Yes, yes, sonny, I's mighty fo handed and no ways like poo' white trash, nor yet like any of dese onsanctified cold folks dat grab dier liberty like a dog grabs a bone—no thanks to nobody!"

Thus the sable, queenly Sibyl McIvor ended her long boast of her prosperity since she had become her own mistress, to a young teacher from the North, as she was arranging his snowy linen in his trunk.

"I'm truly glad to hear of all this comfort and plenty, Sibyl; but I hope your treasures are not all laid up on earth. I hope you are a Christian? asked the young stranger.

Sibyl put her great hands, and straightened and elevated the horns of her grey turban; and then, planting them on her capacious hips, she looked the beardless youth in the eye and exclaimed with a sarcastic smile: "You hope I'm a Christian, do you? Why, sonny, I was 'spectable sort of a Christian afore your mammy was born, I reckons! But for dese last twenty-five years, I'se done been a mighty powerful one—one o' the kind dat makes Satan shake in his hoofs—I is one of the house top saints, sonny!"

"House top saints? what kind of saints are those?" asked the Northerner.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Sibyl: "I thought like's not you never even heerd tell on 'em, up your way. Dey's mighty scarce any whar; but de Lor's got one on 'em, to any rate, in dis place and on dis plantation!" replied Sibyl, triumphantly.

"And that is you?"

"Yes, sonny, dat is *me*!"

"Then tell me what you mean by being a house-top saint?

"Well, I means dat I'se been t'rough all de stories o' my father's house on arth, from de cellar up; and now I's fairly on de ruff—yes, on de very ridge pole; and dare I sits and sings and shouts and sees heaven—like you never see it t'rough the clouds down yere."

"Then tell me what you mean by being a house-top saint?"

"How did you get there, auntie?"

"How does you get from de cellar to de parlor, and from de parlor to de chamber, and from chamber to ruff? Why, de builder has put sta'rs thar, and you sees 'em and puts your feet on 'em and mounts, ha?"

"But there are the same stairs in our Father's house for all His children, as for you: yet you say house-top saints are very scarce?"

"Sartin, sonny. Sta'rs don't get people up, 'less dey mounts'em. If dere was a million o' sta'rs leadin' up to glory, it wouldn't help dem dat sits down at de bottom and howls and mourn 'bout how helpless dey is! Brudder Adam, dere, dat's a blackin' of your boots, he's de husban' o' my bussum, and yet he's nothin' but only a poor, down-cellar 'sciple, sittin' in de dark, and whinin' and lamentin' 'cause he an't up stairs! I says to him, says I, Brudder—I's allus called him Brudder since he was born into de kingdom—why don't you come up into de light?"

"'Oh,' says he, 'Sibby, I's too onworthy; I doesn't deserve de light dat God has made for de holy ones."

"Phoo, says I, Brudder Adam! Don't you 'member, says I, when our massa done married de gov'ness arter old missus' death? Miss Alice, she was as poor as an unfeathered chicken; but did she go down cellar and sit 'moug de po'k barr'ls and de trash 'cause she was poor and wasn't worthy to live up sta'rs? Not she! She tuk her place to de head o' de table, and w'ar all de lacery and jewelry massa gib her, and hold up her head high, like she was sayin' I's no more poor gov'ness, teaching Col'n McIvor's chil'n; but I'se de Col'n b'loved wife, and I stan's for de mother of his chil'n, as she had a right to say! And de more for her not bein' a fool and settin' down cellar 'mong po'k barr'ls!

"Dere, sonny, dat's de way I talk to Brudder Adam! But so fur it haint fotched him up! De poor deluded creatur' thinks he's humble, when he's only low-mined and grovelin' like! It's unworthy of a bloodbought soul for to stick to de cold dark cellar, when he mought live in de light and warmf, on de house-top!"

"That's very true, Sibyl; but few of us reach to house top;" said the young man, thoughtfully.

"Mo' fools you, den;" cried Sibyl. "De house top is dere, and de sta'rs is dere, and the grand glorious Master is dere, up 'bov all callin' to you day and night, 'Frien,' come up higher!' He reaches down His shinin' han' and offers for to draw you up; but you shakes your head and pull back and says, 'No, no, Lord; I isn't nothing.' Is dat de way to treat Him who has brought light and life for you? Oh shame on you sonny, and on all de down cellar and parlor and chamber Christians!"

"What are parlor Christians, auntie?" asked the young man.

"Parlor Christians, honey? Why dem is de ones dats gets bar'ly out o' de cellar and goes straitway and forgets what kind o' creturs dey was down dere! Dey grow proud and dresses up fine, like de worl's folks, and dances, and sings worldly trash o' songs, and has only just 'ligion enough to make a show wid. Our ole missus, she used to train 'mong her col'd folks wuss den ole King Furio did 'mong de 'Gyptians. But, bless you, de minute de parson or any other good brudder or sister comes along, how she did tune up her harp! She was mighty ligious in de parlor, but she left her 'ligion dere when she went out.

"I do think missus got to heaven wid all her infarmites. But she didn't get very high up till de bridegroom called for her! Den she said to me, one dead-o'-night, 'O Sibby,' says she—she held tight on to my han'; 'Oh Sibby, if you could only go along o' me, and I could keep hold o' garments, I'd have hope o' getting through the shinin' gate! your clothes and your face and your hands shine like silver Sibby!' says she. Dear soul, says I, dis light you see isn't mine! It all come 'flected on to poor black Sibyl from de cross; and dere is heaps more of it to shine on to you and every other poor sinner dat will come near enough to cotch de rays!

"'Oh, says she, 'Sibby, when I heard you shoutin' Glory to God, and talkin' o' Him on the house-top, I thought it was all su'stition and igno'ance. But now, oh, Sibby, I'd like to touch de hem 'o your garments and wipe the dust off your shoes, if I could only ketch a glimpse 'o Christ."

"Do you b'lieve dat you's a sinner, missus? says I.

"Yes, de chief o' sinners';" says she, with a groan.

"Do you b'lieve dat Christ died for sinners, and is able to carry out His plan?" says I.

"'Yes," says she.

"Well, den, says I; if you's sinner 'nough, and Christ is Saviour 'nough, what's to hender your bein' saved? Just you quit lookin' at yourself, and look to Him."

"Den she kotch sight o' de cross, and she forgot herself; and her face light up like an angel's: and she was a new missus from dat yar hour till she went up. She died a singin',

"'In my han' no price I bring,
Simply to dy cross I cling.'"

"But she mought a sung all de way along, if she hadn't forgot de hoomiliation o' de cellar, and 'bused de privileges o' de parlor. Parlors is fine things; but dey ain't made for folks to spen' deir whole time in."

"What's a chamber saint, auntie?" asked the young man.

"Chamber saints is dem dat's 'scaped de dark and de scare of de cellar, and de honey traps o' de parlor, and got through many worries, and so feels a-tired, and is glad o' rest. Dey says, 'Well, we's got 'long mighty well, and can now see de way clear up to glory.' And sometime dey forgets dat dey's on'y half way up, and thinks dey's come off conqueror a'ready. So dey's very apt to lie down wid deir hands folded, thinkin, dat Satin isn't nowhar, now! But he close by 'em, and he smooves deir soft pillows, and sings 'em to sleep and to slumber; and de work o' de kingdom don't get no help from dem—not for one while! De chamber is a sort o' half-way house made for rest and comfort but some turns it into a roostin' place! You know Brudder Bunyan, sonny?"

"No."

"What, never heered tell o' John Bunyan?"

"Oh, yes."

"I thought you couldn't all be so ignorant 'bout 'ligion up in Boston as dat! Well, you know he wrote 'bout a brudder dat got asleep and loss his rool, and dat's whats' what de matter wid heaps o' Christians in de worl.' Dey falls asleep and loses deir hope."

"And do you keep in this joyful and wakeful frame all the time auntie?" asked the young learner.

"I does, honey. By de help of de Lord, and a contin'l watch, I keep de head ob de ole sarpint mashed under heel, pretty gineral. Why, sometimes when he rises up and thrusts his fangs out, I has such power gin me to stomp on him dat I can hear his bones crack—mostly! I tell you, honey, he don't like me, and he's most gin me up for loss."

"Now, Sibyl, your speaking in figures. Tell me plainly how you get the victory over Satan."

"Heaps o' ways," she replied. "Sometimes I gets up in de mornin', and I sees work enough for two women ahead o' me. Maybe my head done ache and my narves done gone rampant; and I hears a voice sayin' in my ear, 'Come or goes what likes, Sibby dat ar work is got to be done! You's sick and tired a'ready! Your lot's a mighty hard one, sister Sibby'—Satan often has de imperdence to call me 'sister—'and if Adam was only a pearter man, and if Tom wasn't lame and if Judy and Cle'patry wasn't dead you could live mighty easy. But just look at dat ar pile o' shirts to iron, 'sides cookin' for Adam and Tom and keepin' your house like a Christian oughter!' Dat's how he 'sails me when I'se weak! Den I faces straight, about and looks at him, and says, in de words o' Scripter, 'Clar out and get ahind my back, Satan!' Dat a pile o' shirts aint' high enough to hide Him dat is my strength! And sometimes I whisks de shirts up and rolls 'em into a bundle, and heaves 'em back into de clothes bask't, and says to 'em 'You lay dar till to-morrow, will you? I ain't no slave to work, nor to Satan! for I cant 'ford to wait, and sing a hime to cheer my sperits, if you like.' And den Satan drops his tail and slinks off most gineral; and I goes 'bout my work a singin':

My master bruise de sarpint's head,
And bind him wid a chain;
Come, brudders, halelujah shout,
Wid all your might and main!
Halelujah!"

"Satan always assails you through your work?" asked the young stranger.

"No bless you, honey; sometimes he 'tacks me through the stummick; and dats de way he 'tacks rich and grand folks, most gineral. If I eat too hearty o'fat bacon and corn cake in times gone, I used to get low in 'ligion, and my hope failed, and I den was such a fool I thought my Christ had forgotten to be gracious to me! Satan makes great weepons out of bacon! But I knows better now, and I keep my body under like Brudder Paul; and nothin' has power to separate me from Him I loves. I'se had sorrow enough to break down a dozen hearts, dat had no Jesus to shar 'em wid, but every one on 'em has fotched me nearer to him! Some folks would like to shrink all trouble on dair way to glory, and swim into de shinin' harbor through a sea o' honey! But sonny der's a cross to bar, and I ain't mean enough to want my blessed Jesus to bar' 'em all alone. It's my glory here dat I can take hold o' one end o' de cross, and help Him up de hill wid de load o' poor bruised and wounded and sich sick sinners. He's got on His hands and His heart to get up to glory! But, la! honey! how de time has flew; I must go home and get Brudder Adam's dinner; for its one of my articles o' never to keep him waiten' beyand twelve o'clock when he's hungry and tired, for dat allus gi'es Satan fresh 'vantage over him. Come up to my place some day, and we'll have more talk about de way to glory."

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

Its Relation to the King James Version—Ten Thousand Changes—Some of the More Important—Extent of the Work Accomplished

The revised edition of the New Testament was published in America last Friday. At sunrise a large portion of the 250,000 copies intended for the trade had been delivered by the New York publishers, representing the English universities, who have issued the work in Great Britain, and very early in the day were in the hands of retailers. Beside this large supply, 100,000 additional copies are stored for retail purchasers. There are sixteen different styles of the work, ranging in price from fifteen cents to $16. Other editions will now issue rapidly, as there is no copyright. The new translation, given under the sanction and authority of the convocation of Canterbury, is the result of ten years' work. It contains about 10,000 changes from the original text, as found in the King James version. Some of the old familiar rhythm is destroyed, and many words to which the ear has become accustomed have been left out. The translators have carefully sacrificed every word and expression which could not be verified in the original editions upon which their work is based.

One of the most notable changes is the entire omission of the doxology of the Lord's Prayer at Matthew, vi. 13. The words "For thine is the kingdom and the power, and the glory forever, amen," are expunged from the text. The reason given for this is that the clause is not found in any of the authoritative uncials, and it does not exist in the Latin Vulgate. Another important change is making the concluding chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark end at verse 8, which reads: "And they went out quickly and fled from the sepulchre, for they trembled and were amazed; neither said they anything to any man, for they were afraid." The following 12 verses, which appear in the King James version, describe the ascension of Jesus into heaven. These verses are printed, but they are marked off by a considerable space from the rest of the Gospel and a note is placed in the margin explaining that the evidence goes to show that they were no part of St. Mark, but that they nevertheless possess full canonical authority. At I. Timothy iii., 16, the text so familiar to English readers has been subjected to a remarkable change. In the King James version it reads: "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness; God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angles, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." In the revised version the word God is changed to 'He who,' and the reasons given for it are that it is supported by the majority of the authoritative manuscripts of the New Testament. Another important change is the entire omission of verses 7 and 8 of chapter 5 of the First Epistle of John. The verses, which bear upon what has been known as the "three heavenly witnesses," read as follows in the King James version: "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth, the spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three agree in one." None of the unicial manuscripts contain these words, none of the ancient versions represent them, and none of the Fathers quote them, even when arguing on the subject of the Trinity. But two of the Greek manuscripts contain the verses, and these were transcripts from the Latin Vulgate. Dr. Alexander Roberts, professor of humanity at St. Andrew's, and a member of the English New Testament Company, says in reference to them: "No defender of the genuineness of I. John, v. 7-8, will probably arise in the future. The controversy regarding the passage is finished, and will never be renewed. And although the voices of some zealous friends of Scripture have been unwisely lifted up in defense of 'the three heavenly witnesses,' yet so decidedly have the minds of all scholars now been made up as to the spuriousness of the words that they have been omitted in the revised version without a line even on the margin to indicate that they had ever been admitted to a place in the sacred text."

Many changes are made in the revised version which are due to mistakes made in the meaning of Greek words by the translation of the authorized version. In Matthew, xiv. 8, the reading now accepted with regard to the demand of Herodias for the head of John the Baptist, is: "And she being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger." The Greek verb, which was translated 'instructed' in this instance, is rendered 'put forward' by the committee, and Herodias is thus placed in a different aspect from that in which she has for two centuries been regarded. She required 'urging' and 'impelling,' which is the literal translation of the Greek, before she could be brought to ask this bloody favor from the King. In Matthew, xxvi. 15, an interesting correction has been made. The verse reads, in the King James version: "And he said unto them, what will ye give me and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver." The committee admit that the word 'covenanted' is not an impossible translation of the Greek verb, but the same verb is used at Zachariah, xi. 12, where the prophecy of the betrayal occurs, and here it is translated 'weighed.' In the revised version the reading of this text is: "They weighed unto him thirty pieces of silver." This reading changes the history of the betrayal as it has been hitherto told. The story of Paul's trial before Agrippa is one of the most impressive narratives in the New Testament, and Agrippa's exclamation, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," has been made the theme of many a fervent sermon. But the fact seems to be that he never used these words. The revised version substitutes for them these words, which seem to be intended as a reproach to Paul that he should think Agrippa to be so weak-minded as to become converted to Christianity on the strength of so slight an argument as had been presented: "With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian," Another important change is made at I. Corinthians, iv. 7. In the old version Paul is made to say: "For I know nothing by myself; yet am I not hereby justified; but He that judgeth me is the Lord." This translation is subject at the present day to grave misunderstanding. The revised translation puts it this way: "For I know nothing against myself; yet am I not hereby justified." What Paul meant to say, according to this, was that, although he was not conscious of having done any wrong to the Corinthians, still, after all, it was only God who could truly judge and thoroughly justify him.

"In the authorized version the committee of revision found that the translators had in a great number of instances not been exact in regard to grammatical points, especially with reference to the articles, the tenses of the Greek verbs, and the senses assigned to several prepositions. The article has frequently been omitted from the English text where it existed in the Greek, and this fact is illustrated very strikingly in connection with the word 'Christ.' This word is never used in the Gospels as a proper name. It is the official title of the Messiah. In the Greek original the definite article 'the' is prefixed in almost every instance to the term 'Christ,' and in the revised version this is preserved in the translation. A single instance of this change will be sufficient to indicate to the reader its value. At Matthew, ii:4, we read in the authorized copy that when Herod had gathered the priests and the scribes of the people together, "he demanded of them where Christ should be born." The proper rendering is found in the revised edition: "He demanded of them where the Christ should be born." Another instance of the dropping of the article to the manifest injury of the text is to be found at Hebrews, xi:10, which reads in the old version: "For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." The correct translation of the text, which appears in the revised version, is: "He looked for the city which hath the foundations," in other words, for the new Jerusalem of which it had already been said in the Old Testament: "Her foundations are in the holy mountains." In some cases the authorized version has inserted the definite article in places where it is not found in the original. An instance of this is to be found in the well known text at I. Timothy, vi. 10—"For the love of money is the root of all evil." The reading in the revised is "the love of money is a root of all evil." The article was not the only part of speech which was incorrectly translated. The different tenses of the Greek verbs were constantly mistranslated, and the result was that in many cases the sense of the text was entirely changed, and often obscured. Very little attention was paid to the difference between the Greek aorist and the Greek perfect, and they were interchanged very much at random in the translation. Thus, at Acts, xix, 2, the meaning of Paul is quite obscured by the rendering in the authorized edition: "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" Here the aorist has been rendered by the perfect. The true reading, as found in the revised version, is: "Did ye receive the Holy Ghost when ye believed?" The imperfect tense has also been translated in the authorized version in such a manner as to obscure the meaning. Thus, in Luke, v. 6, we read, "and their net brake." There is no authority for this translation. The true meaning is, "their net was breaking;" that is, it it had begun to break, when they beckoned to their partners in the other ship to come to their aid. At II. Corinthians, v. 10, the force of the passive verb is not brought out in the King James version. The passage reads: "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." The real meaning of the text is given in the new version, which reads: "We must all be made manifest." In the translation of the Greek preposition the authorized version is found to be very full of errors, and these are carefully corrected, materially changing the text. No attempt has been made in the revised version to modernize the style of the authorized version. Archaisms which do not falsify the meaning of the text have, in pursuance of this policy, been allowed to stand. But whenever an archaism has become thoroughly obsolete, or has wholly or to a considerable degree changed its meaning, it has been stricken from the text and a clearer word substituted. Among the archaisms which have thus been set aside and replaced by other words are the following: 'Worship' in the sense of "respect shown to man," at Luke xiv. 10; conversation which means 'conduct' in every case except at Philippians iii. 20, where it is translated 'citizenship,' and the word 'damnation,' at I. Corinithians, xi. 29, which means no more than 'judgment.' Archaic phrases and modes of expression, whenever there exists the slightest possibility of their being mistaken, have been set aside. At Matthew, vi. 34, the injunction, 'Take no thought for the morrow,' occurs in the authorized version. The real meaning of the word which has been translated 'thought' is 'anxiety,' and the revised New Testament the command is: "Be not anxious for the morrow."

There is one word which is not to be found anywhere in the accepted version, which has been transferred bodily from the Greek to the revised edition. This is the word 'hades,' which was used in Greek mythology to denote the world of departed spirits. This word in the authorized version was translated 'hell.' Wherever the work 'gehenna' appears in the original it has been properly translated 'hell.' The 'hades' of the original has a quite different signification, and by translating it 'hell' the proper meaning of the word was obscured. An instance of the use of 'hades' in the new version is to be found in Acts, ii, 27, where these words are quoted from Psalms xvi. in reference to Christ: "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hades, neither wilt Thou give Thy holy one to see corruption." The text simply predicts the resurrection of Jesus after his death, affirming that He will not be allowed to remain in hades, the region of departed spirits. In the thirty-first verse of the same chapter of Acts, "His soul was not left in hell" is changed to "His soul was not left in hades," and wherever the word 'hades' occurs in the original it is retained in the revised version. The 'hell' of the Gospel, the place of eternal punishment is retained, but the word used to describe it in the Greek is 'gehenna,' and not 'Hades.' The word 'devil,' which appears in the authorized version very frequently, is eliminated in the revised in many places. Two very different Greek words were each translated 'devil' by the man who made the King James version. One of these is accepted as meaning the 'Prince of Darkness.' Then there is the other word, the literal translation of which is 'demon,' which is so often used in connection with those miserable persons who are described literally as "demonized' or, in the free translation of the authorized version, as 'possessed of devils.' The men 'possessed of devils,' or 'demonized,' were not regarded, even by the Jews of the days of Jesus, as influenced by the 'Prince of Darkness.' They were the victims of a disease, some of them being epileptic, others insane, and others still deaf and dumb. The revisers have not not deemed it advisable to substitute the word 'demon' for 'devil,' when the latter occurs in this connection, but while retaining the old translation, they have indicated on the margin every instance in which the word for 'demon' has been translated 'devil.'

In about half the changes the English and American revisers have reached the same result, and, with a few exceptions, the points of difference are of comparatively little interest and importance. The final form in which the revised New Testament comes to the public is, of course, fixed by the English committee, but the changes insisted on by the American revisers and refused by the English company are presented in an appendix, the American revisers pledging their moral support to the authorized editions of the University presses, with a view to their freest circulation within the United States, and not to issue a rival edition for a term of fourteen years.

FISH CULTURE ON THE DELAWARE.

An occasional correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Trenton, N. J., speaks of the valuable work performed by the New Jersey Fish Commissioners, and the increased productions of fishing grounds of the Delaware river, as follows:

Excepting that the Legislature is annually asked for a small appropriation, of four or five thousand dollars, little is heard of the Fish Commission of New Jersey. Nevertheless, it is doing a great and valuable work, and has made a wonderful increase in the population of the waters of the State. When it was organized, as recently as in 1878, the inland and shore fisheries of the State were in very poor condition, and New Jersey's historic conservatism shook its head at all projects for their improvement. The results of close supervision, strict but reasonable laws, and continued propagation on the fish production of the State have, however, been exceedingly gratifying. It is only during last season and the one now closing that the results have been clearly shown.

The estimated increase in shad production is from 150,000 to 200,000, while the change in quality has been even greater proportionately. The average weight has risen from four and one-half to six pounds, with a perceptible increase each year. Shore fishing has been especially encouraged, and these fisheries are the most profitable. The drift-net fisheries have been benefited nearly as much and the resulting profit is, of course, enormous. Along the Delaware $100,000 is invested in shad fisheries alone, employing from 2,500 to 3,500 men, using 100 miles of nets. Cape May City, during the fashionable season, consumes immense quantities of fish, and, as all the world knows, Long Branch is an enormous consumer. The men employed in the shad fisheries have a somewhat rough life, and get only $20 a month for labor that is sometimes excessive. The drift-net fishermen for the most part of the season live in odd little arks, which float upon the water as did Noah's of old. Each tide they cast their nets and take turn and turn at the weary work. The catch of Monday, May 2, was the most notable of the season on the lower Delaware, exceeding any, it is said, for nearly twenty years. The shore fishery at Howell's Cove caught 8,700 fish during the twenty-four hours; another at Gloucester City, 5,000; a third just above Camden, 3,000; and the gill-net fishermen opposite Camden, about 7,500, making a total of 24,200 in about twenty-five miles of river. That this plenty, as well as the greatly increased catch of bass and trout, is to be ascribed principally to the work of intelligent fish culture, there seems no doubt. During the year the Commissoners have planted 300,000 trout, 15,000 black bass and 80,000 California salmon. These latter have made their appearance in good shape as full grown fish in the Delaware, and, barring a little coarseness of flavor occasionally, they rank with the California production. The National Commission has sent a number of samples of German Carp to various applicants throughout the State for propagation. They are placed in ponds where the water is too stagnant and too warm for ordinary fish, and prosper nobly, making when mature a food-fish which will sell almost as well as any the market affords. Fishermen have only lately learned that the value of their products is vastly increased by perfect freshness, and before long they hope to send fish into market alive, the dealer to kill them when they are sold to the consumer, and never to permit their delicacy to suffer by dying from suffocation.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.—Many a father makes a grave mistake in not getting acquainted with his sons. The mother usually knows her daughters much better, and is in more cordial sympathy with them. If young men were taken more fully into the confidence of their fathers, and made their companions at home and abroad, in all pastimes and amusements, it would be abundantly better for both. Fathers, if you do not know your boys, set about it at once. If you do not, be sure somebody else will. Fathers and mothers rarely make any mistake in cultivating the confidence and affection of their children. If they deny any reasonable request more pains should be taken to explain to the children the reasons than if they were strangers. A parent should never cease to be polite to children. While they have a right to order and be obeyed, a kind request and 'I thank you' will nine times in ten accomplish the same far more effectually. The earliest lessions at home, taken from the father and mother, fix the status of the man and woman in the future in a thousand things that tell for good or ill. The most beautiful scene on this earth is a well ordered home, where every wheel is turned by love, and where each member vies with the other in contributing most to the happiness of the others. Of such homes we cannot have too many, and their influence for good cannot be overestimated.

Better be born lucky than rich.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Some men are never more possessed of a devil than when they are self-possessed.

A great many pious people resemble the old cathedrals in one particular: viz.; their dim religious light.

Young ladies and elephants attain their growth at eighteen. But here anology ceases. One trunk is enough for an elephant.

The phrase "survival of the fittest" is but a positive rendering of the negative proposition, "The devil take the hindmost."

Colored women may not be always wise, but none of them are foolish enough to wear a piece of white court-plaster on their chin.

Barnum's Zulu chief had the effrontery to ask for a week's leave of absence in order to go home and vote at the recent election in Indianapolis.

There are about two hundred ladies studying at Michigan University, the co-education of the sexes there having proved a complete success.

In describing a new organ, a rural musical critic says: "The swell died away in a delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bedclothes."

"Sweets to the sweet," said the funny young man, as he handed the waiter-girl a faded bouquet. "Beets to the beat," returned the girl, as she pushed him a plate of the vegetables.

Miss Midas—"You're the first commoner I've ever danced with, Capt. Prettyman." The captain—"No, really! Why, what is there about you for commoners to avoid?"—*Punch*.

Fwed—"Haw—what do you do with yourself to-night, dear boy?" Algy—"Nothing, and—aaw—pwecious little of that. Fact is, these light days it gets so awfully late so awfully early!"

St. Louis is alarmed because Chicago boasts of "bacteria" in its drinking water. The St. Louisians don't know what bacteria are and imagine it to be a fancy drink. And so it is.—*Hawkeye*.

The teacher had grown eloquent in picturing to his little pupils the beauties of heaven, and finally asked: "What kind of little boys go to heaven?" "Dead ones," shouted the little fellow at the foot of the class.

Quite too too: The very latest, nicest little idea is for a young lady to decorate a miniature bellows and send it to her best gentleman friend. It signifies, "Don't mind your poverty; I will raise the wind."—*New Haven Register*.

Beware of too sublime a sense
Of your own worth and consequence;
The man who dreams himself so great,
And his importance of such weight,
That all around, in all that's done,
Must move and act for him alone,
Will learn in school of tribulation
The folly of his expectation.
—*Cowper's "Retired Cat."*

"So you married old Heavypenny's eldest, I hear?" said the friend. "Yes," said young Inforit, "I have." "Good match?" asked the friend. "I guess so," "sighed the bridegroom wearily, "heaps of brimstone in it." And the years go by.

It would never do to elect women to all offices. If a female sheriff should visit the residence of a handsome man and explain to his jealous wife that she had an attachment for him, there would be a vacancy in that office in about two minutes.

A Cincinnati girl spent all her leisure time for three years in learning to box, and then, when she got married and wanted to fight her husband, she went at him and pulled hair and scratched, the same as any other woman would. You can't make over human nature.

Sweet agony: A very sweet agony is for a young lady to decorate a minature broad sword and forward it to her best gentleman friend. This does not signify a direct cut. It is the old story—"No knife can cut our love in twain." How quite. How awfully quite quite.—*New Haven Register*.

They had been engaged for a long time, and one evening were reading the paper together "Look, love!" he exclaimed "Only $15 for a suit of clothes!" "Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover. "Oh! no," he answered. "It is a business suit." "Well, I meant business," she replied.

A lover's pun: "Maggie, dear, if I should attempt to spell Cupid why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" Maggie gave it up, whereupon William said: "Because when I come to c u, of course I cannot go farther." Maggie said she thought that was the nicest conundrum she had ever heard.—*Buffalo Express*.

A negro entered a lawyer's office and asked for a private consultation. He then stated he wanted a suit brought against his wife for divorce. "On what grounds?" asked the lawyer; "on account of infidelity?" "Yes, boss; you hit it first pop. She goes to pra'r meetin' foah times a week, and don't come home till way late in the night."

There is one boy in Galveston who will never be a musician. He is too independent. His teacher was trying to make him play the right notes, and said to him: "You must not reach away over there on the treble. That's not right." "I guess I'll reach where I please on this piano. We own this piano, I reckon. I'll put my feet upon it, if I see fit."

The theory that a submerged body can be raised by firing cannon over it was recently proved in Chicago. A plumber named Leonard had jumped off the wharf and drowned himself, and his friends got out the artillery and raised him by firing over the spot where he had gone down, the plumber mistaking the sounds for bursting water pipes.—*Philadelphia News*.

They had a grand ball at Leadville to celebrate Washington's birthday. Over four hundred were present, six barrels of liquor were consumed, and seven men killed in a free fight, which was excellently managed. The whole affair was very recherche, and will be remembered as one of the most delightful social affairs that ever was enjoyed by the best society of Leadville.

"So that's the grand jury, is it?" asked the man from the suburbs, after eagerly scanning the forms and features of the twenty-four individuals in the box—one man with unkempt sandy locks, another with an aroma of sentimental seediness brooding over him, a third with a look of benign vacuity irradiating his countenance, and the others indicating different stages of wretchedness and misery. "Well, sir, if you've got any common, every-day jurymen around about here, I guess I don't care to look at them."

The potato bug must hide his diminished head before the approach of the *Crioceris Asparagi*. This is his swell name. When he is at home in his shirt sleeves he allows folks to call him asparagus beetle. He is warranted to withstand the ravages of heat and cold, rain, frost and snow, attends to business with unfailing regularity and on easy terms to large and small purchasers. He comes dressed in black, red and yellow, like a foreign prince or a circus clown, and fattens on paris green and pizens of all kinds.—*Boston Transcript*.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, May 26, 1881.

THE NEW NEW TESTAMENT.

The revised English translation of the New Testament has found its way into the hands, if not into the hearts, of a large mass of people. The first day's sale in New York of the authorized editions, printed in England and shipped to this country, amounted to the astonishing number of 300,000 copies, the retail price of which ranged from 15 cents to $16 each. None of these copies could be obtained by any one until last Friday morning. But such is the enterprise and rivalry of American book publishers that already several editions have been commenced, completed and put on sale since that time. The American Book Exchange of New York has, we believe, led other publishers on this side of the water in getting out a rival edition. This competition will necessarily force down prices, and it would be strange if in the numerous editions offered to the public some glaring and curious errors should not creep in, and thus in a great measure destroy their value.

On the first page of the GAZETTE will be found an article which gives the chief points of difference between the old New Testament and the new New Testament. In some cases the meaning is changed, in others, while the language is altered so as to conform to the ancient manuscripts, the sense remains the same.

A material change occurs in the Lord's prayer as found in the Sermon on the Mount (St. Matthew, vi., 9-13), the doxology being omitted and other changes being introduced. The passages St. Mark xvi., 9-20, and St. John viii.,3-11, are retained, but are pronounced doubtful. These things, which explain the actual work of the English revisers and the additional recommendations of the American scholars, are explained in Dr. A. Roberts' "Companion to the Revised Version of the New Testament" (New York: I. K. Funk & Co., 800 pages, 25 cents), to which a member of the American Committee has added a supplement This book, being prepared carefully by members of both Revision Committees, carries official weight, and will be found to be absorbingly interesting to those who desire to know the spirit which animated, and the rules which directed the labors of the Revisers, and the reasons which determined the important charges made.

Altogether, the work of revision seems to be acceptable to the public. The labor of its preparation has been great, and the Revising Committee certainly deserve great praise.

THE DEPARTED SENATOR.

Great energy is being displayed in the New York legislature. When the haughty Roscoe resigned he had no notion that it would be so much trouble to be returned to the place from which he so contemptuously departed. He now sees that he has put his foot in it The potent Senator has been transformed into a cringing suitor. He seeks to be rehabilitated, and stoops to those whom formerly he was wont to command. But the depression of the lofty Conkling before the members of the legislature at Albany cannot cause him to rebound into the United States Senate. The people of New York, (as of Pennsylvania, we may parenthetically remark) have grown tired of Bossism. They see their chance of escape and manifest a very lively interest in improving their chances. They are instructing their representatives in a very decided manner that they prefer that the Ex-Senator should remain Ex. Although Conkling demurs to this, and has brought the full strength of the machine to bear upon the opposition the only effect so far produced has been to materially weaken the machine. General Grant is expected soon at Albany to turn the crank for Conkling. He will have to turn it all summer. At the end of that time the machine will be worn out, and Conkling will be left

—Like Patience on a monument
Smiling at Grief.

How sad for Conkling. And also how pathetically sad for Platt.

—Senator Don Cameron naturally sympathizes with the ex-primate of New York, although he never would have made the blunder his political ally did when he resigned. Don Cameron would never have resigned. Senator Mitchell, however, although admiring Mr. Conkling's ability, thinks he is better out of the Senate than in it while he continues in his present attitude toward the Administration.

—The time has again arrived for the usual announcement for the destruction of the wheat-crop. It is this time the 'army-worm,' in New York, New Jersey, Missouri and one or two other places. Of course it has laid waste 'several fields,' and so on. In some places the Hessian fly is doing the business. All the products of the earth have their enemies. So has every living thing, and many dead things—such as logs, ship's planking, &c. Yet the world has survived them all.

—It is believed that the recent operations of Secretary Windom in continuing the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds at 3½ per cent. will result in a saving of yearly interest of about ten million dollars.

—Mr. G. W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, has been directed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to go to England and assist in preparing to remove the remains of William Penn to Philadelphia.

—The administration Republicans are administering some doses of medicine to Mr. Conkling that that gentlemen finds hard to swallow.

—It has been resolved by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to adjourn on June 1st.

—The Faragut statue in Madison Square, New York, has been unveiled.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 23rd, 1881.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—It has been cold and rainy during the entire week. A damp disagreeable change from the intense heat of the preceding days, that compelled the resurrection of overcoats and wraps, that had been laid aside as we fondly hoped until Old Boreas should begin to howl again next Fall. But it seems as if there is nothing more delusive than the weather in this lalitude. The thermometer dropped from 97 to 48 degrees, and the streets were a sea of mud, and general discomfort prevailed. Of course it somewhat interfered with business, but it gave our citizens a chance to discuss the resignations of Senator Conkling and Platt, which were a genuine surprise to every one. The resignation of Conkling seemed to brace up the friends of the Administration wonderfully, and when it was supplemented by the announcement that Judge Robertson, against whom all of Conkling's spite seemed to be directed, had been confirmed Collector of this Port, there was tremendous enthusiasm and firing of guns. Judge Robertson steps into a very important and lucrative position. The term of the Collector is for four years, at a salary of $12,000 a year. He receives about $5,000 additional in fees, and will have the disposal of 953 appointments, the salaries of which aggregate $1,400,000.

There has been a 'boom' in testaments. The Osgood edition of the revised New Testament was issued in this city at four o'clock on Friday morning, and by six o'clock they were all over town, and it seemed as though every man went home in the evening with one of them in his pocket. The excitement over the book was greatest in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange. Many who know the godless character of the Bulls and Bears who infest that region, paused with astonishment at the unusual sight of these men buying Bibles, and some thought the millenium had indeed come, while the more wary had a suspicion that the brokers were getting up a corner in the Scriptures. The New York agents of the English publishers have had their hands full. Since early in April orders for from ten to 5,000 copies have come pouring in upon them, and they had made every preparation to meet the demand, so that when their doors opened on Friday, they had between 300,000 and 400,000 copies ready for delivery. One concern in this city took 50,000 copies, the retail dealers and jobbers 250,000 more, making in all for the first day's distribution about 800,000 books Their value ranging from 15 cents to $16, according to the style of the type and binding.

The mystery which surrounded the murder of the young woman, whose decomposing remains were found a week ago, in a patch of woods on the Jersey side of the Hudson, opposite the upper end of this city, is likely to be dispelled, thanks to some clever amateur detective work by a young journalist. While the detectives were non-plussed he obtained a clue, which, followed up, led to the arrest of an Alsatian, who bears the uneuphonius name of Martin Kankowski. The murdered woman was Mina Muller, who by reason of jealousy, had left her husband and home and, meeting the Alsatian, had been inveigled into marriage with him. Tiring of her, Kankowski, who is a married man with a wife and three children, took her over to Jersey on an excursion. This was the last that was seen of her alive. He protests his innocence of her murder, and says that while there two men came along and took her away from him. But there has been woven around him such a strong network of circumstantial evidence, that it is almost impossible that he can escape conviction. Mina Muller was known to have a considerable sum of money on the day of her disappearance. Kankowski, who is poor, was unusually lavish in his expenditures after that time, and he also presented to a new victim of his wiles—for he is a heartless libertine—the murdered woman's watch and ring. And speaking of murders reminds me that quite a sensation was spoiled the other day. A trunk on a Bangor steamer lying at one of our piers emitted a terrible odor. It was a very ordinary trunk, with a prosaic lock on it, and a dirty rope wound round it. The stench it emitted awakened memories of the Colt-Adams case, and the fate of the malpractitioner Rozenzeweiz's unhappy victim, Alice Bowlsby, and all sorts of tragic rumors were afloat, until an investigation revealed that it contained only the unfinished subject of a Maine medical student, who had shipped it to his home April 15th, but had neglected to claim it.

Jersey justice is proverbial. It is sure and swift, and it is a sad day for any man, no matter how high his standing, when he gets into the toils through a laspse of integrity. James A. Hedden was Cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, that stirring manufacturing town, only seven miles distant from here. The bank met with heavy losses, not through any fault of his, and he falsified the statements and accounts to deceive the bank examiner and the public. This continued until the bank suspended, when Hedden's methods were revealed and he was arrested. On Saturday he was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison. as a warning the Judge said, to other bank officials.

It takes a huge city like this to develop queer matrimonial phases. Mr. and Mrs. Hussey are among the latest conjugal partners to air their domestic differences in Court. They were married in 1874, and divorced Dec. 16, 1880, the decree directing the husband to pay his ex-wife $25 a week alimony. Just one month after the date of the decree they met again, Mr. Hussey renewed his protestations of affection, gave her money to pay debts she had incurred during the separation, and presented her with diamonds, after which both signed a petition to the court to be allowed to live together again. Permission was granted, and everything went smoothly until May 10th, when Mr. Hussey again left his home and notified the landlady that he would no longer be responsible for his wife's board. Mr. Hussey proposes to reverse things, and will himself be plaintiff in a suit for absolute divorce, alleging several improprieties on the part of his wife. It is only a new bit of scandal which the prurient will enjoy as a rich morsel.

If one does not believe that this is a great and growing country all he has got to do is to visit Castle Garden, the great immigrant depot of this city to be convinced to the contrary. 4,200 immigrants arrived on Friday, and the statistics show that in less than five months the increase over 1880 has been 44,760. "Where do they all go to," one naturally asks. They go West to engage in agricultural pursuits. Principally to Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Kansas. Lower Broadway presents a picturesque spectacle any evening after six o'clock, with its throngs of newly arrived, curiously costumed immigrants, chattering in a variety of strange languages as they view the wonder of the great metropolis.

It has been said that nothing indicates prosperity so unerringly in this city as theatricals enterprises. If this be true, then New York is more prosperous to-day than ever before in its history, for its managers seem to vie with each other in the erection of palatial play houses. Wallack will have his new theatre, which is to cost $150,000, completed by October. Harrigan & Hart, the young variety actors, who in a few years have accumulated $250,000 at the Theatre Comique, will move into larger and handsomer quarters; the Opera House, the land for which cost $600,000, while the building itself will cost $700,000, will soon be under way, and other managers are on the lookout for eligible locations on which to erect structures which shall equal, if not excel in beauty, their rivals. Truly this is an era of prosperity and improvement.

LAURENS.

THE MOTHER OF THOMAS HUGHES.

On Sunday night, Mrs. Margaret Hughes, whom the New York *Tribune* terms "the noblest immigrant of the year," arrived in Philadelphia, by the steamer Illinois, of the American line. Her son, Mr. W. Hastings Hughes, had come on to meet her from the New Rugby in East Tennessee, the colony founded by his distinguished brother, Mr. Thomas Hughes. Mrs. Hughes brought with her her granddaughter, Miss E. M. Hughes, the daughter of Mr. W. Hasting Hughes. Mrs. Hughes is a graceful realization of the ideal of an old English lady. Although she is 84 years old, her complexion is as fresh and her eye as bright as a girl's, and she converses with ease and with rare intelligence. She is, in short, just such a lady as one would expect the mother of "Tom Brown" to be. She stated her plans promptly and clearly, and it appeared that they included a visit of a day or two to some friends in Philadelphia, a trip to Cincinnati and a brief sojourn with friends there, after which her purpose is to go direct to Rugby, in East Tennessee Mr. Thomas Hughes, she said, had always been a warm friend to America and the Americans, and she was delighted to learn that the Americans were cordial friends of his. He had established an agricultural colony in this country to meet the wants of young men for whom there seemed to be so few avenues to success amid the overcrowded population of England.

The colony, she was rejoiced to be able to say, was in a highly prosperous condition; the residents numbered about 300; there was a school with twenty-three pupils; two saw-mills had been built, new settlers were constantly going out from England, and Mr. Thomas Hughes, at his residence in London, had received numerous letters expressing the entire satisfaction of the colonists with their new home.

"How long do you remain, Mrs. Hughes?" the reporter asked.

"Oh!" exclaimed the lady, smiling. "I have come to stay. I have brought my books and pictures, and I mean to remain. One object I had in coming was to aid my son, Thomas, in making Rugby a success, and another to bring the daughter of my son, Hastings, to rejoin her father; but I came out with the full intention of making America my home."

W. Hastings Hughes, speaking of the colony to the reporter, said: "I am convinced it will grow into a large and prosperous city, and I do not in the least mind the long journeys to and from my business. The climate is wonderfully healthy and stimulating. Winter only lasts from two to four months, and the heat in summer rarely exceeds 90 to 95 degrees, and there are no musquitaes. Rugby Town was laid out by a Boston surveyor and the majority of the avenues have been named. True, some streets boast only of one house, while others have none at all; but we are fast growing. The chief thoroughfare, Central Avenue, is properly graded. There is plenty of water, the town lying between two streams. Our church and school-house for the present are one, and prayers are read on the Sabbath by Mr. Blacklock, a gentleman who came here with his wife, his brother, and seven sons. The form of worship is Episcopal, and we hope shortly to induce a clergyman to settle among us. Hymns are sung to a piano accompaniment. There are only two pianos in the settlement. My mother will live in a house we have built for her on the "nursery ground," close to the Tabard Inn, a comfortable two-storied building with stabling and plenty of conveniences. The nursery ground is a plot of ground is a plot of land on which we practice experiments with all sorts of native and foreign vegetables so as to see what the soil is capable of. We have no form of local government at present. Our Justice of the Peace is Squire Young, a Tennessee farmer long settled in the neighborhood. The railway station is Sagemore, seven miles due east from Rugby, on the Cincinnati Southern line.

"Our life is somewhat primitive. We get out of bed at sunrise and turn in shortly after 9 P. M. We all turn to with a will. The motto of our community is "Shoulder to shoulder." General equality prevails, and the hardest workers are as a rule those men who from the station they occupied and the ideas they imbibed at home one would have supposed the least likely to turn to manual labor. And manual labor it is. All of us dig and delve as Adam did. We have no places for intoxicating liquors and by our charter no saloon can be opened within four miles of our school-house. Of course some of us have some private cases of wine, etc., but little beyond cold water is drank by anybody. When the town grows, Beacon Hill, named after a similar locality in Boston, will be the fashionable centre. A few of us drive buggies and some have saddle-horses, but shanks-mare is the usual steed."

"And how does your newspaper thrive?"

"Capitally. We have a large number of subscribers in England, and all my time has been occupied for several months in replying to letters from all portions of the world—from Australia, India, China—asking for general information about the colony. A copy of the paper saves me much explanation. I would advise a young man wishing to settle in this country to pay a visit first and see how he likes it before buying his land. We hope to see my brother, Thomas Hughes, in the late fall, and no doubt he will be greatly pleased with the progress we have made."

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

A dispatch from London, Ontario, says Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock the steamer Victoria, with over 600 excursionists on board, was returning from Spring Bank, and when near the Cove Railroad Bridge, one mile below the city, the boat suddenly collapsed, like an egg-shell, and became a total wreck level with the water's edge. All the passengers were instantly plunged into the stream, more than half of them being underneath the debris. The first news of the disaster which reached the city was brought by survivors who struggled through the streets, wet and weary.

The news fell like a thunderbolt, and a stampede took place for the spot. Arriving there a horrible sight met their view. Fifty or sixty bodies had already been recovered, and were lying on the green sward some distance up the bank. Those arriving from the city from every direction crowded anxiously to see if any relatives were on board. About 1,000 families were represented on the excursion, and the wail of anguish that arose at the sight of the victims was heartrending. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters rushed about panic-stricken endeavoring to identify friends. By 7 o'clock about eighty bodies were recovered from under the wreck. Almost every moment some victim was brought to the surface and conveyed to the bank. The steamer Princess Louise was early brought to the spot and the victims were placed on the upper decks. Fires were lighted on the bank overlooking the river, petroleum torches were brought, and the search was continued until night.

This morning's papers continue the narrative of the dreadful disaster as follows:—

LONDON, Ont., May 25.—London today is a city of mourning. Every street has its victims through last evening's terrible disaster. The number of bodies so far recovered is 238 and more are said to be under the wreck. The ill-fated steamer Victoria was 80 feet long and 32 feet wide, depth of hold three feet ten inches. She was built to carry 400 passengers, but frequently took from 600 to 800. The number on board when the disaster occurred was supposed to be 600 or 700. One survivor says the people were standing on both decks as thickly together as a man's fingers. The lower deck shipped water frequently by the heavy freight upon it, causing the people to shift their poitions. The oscillation became so great as to dislodge the sixty-horse-power boiler which sat upon the main deck unsecured, and it slid over the side, carrying away the supports of the upper deck and letting it fall upon the crowd below, as well as shoving those over head into the water.

The scene that followed baffles description. All were struggling together in one heterogeneous mass of humanity. There was a crash, a general shriek and nearly all were immersed. A silence as of the grave followed. Gradually one after another rose, panting, to the surface, and the more thoughtful at once set to work to rescue the people. But despite all exertions over 200 persons fell victims. The work of talking up the the bodies went on all night and to-day, and this afternoon the interment of the dead began. There is a wail in every household of deep-stricken grief. The entire population is personally afflicted by the loss of relatives or friends. The Council met to-day and gave authority to the Mayor to deal with all cases of distress and use discretion. Votes of condolence and sympathy were passed. A citizens' committee has also been formed to act as may be called for. An inquest was begun this afternoon and adjourned till Friday. A solemn service will be held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Friday. To-morrow will be a day of public mourning. The victims include some of our leading citizens, as well as the humblest. Many families are too poor to bury their dead. It is impossible as yet to get a complete list of the victims, as it is being hourly corrected and revised.

—Oleomargarine continues to have a hard time of it in the legislative bodies. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed a bill requiring every hotel proprietor or restaurant keeper to put in at least four conspicuous places, if he uses either, a placard bearing the inscription "Imitation butter or cheese served here." This is to be in Roman letters not less than one inch in length, printed in not less than two continuous straight lines, so that he who eats may read, and read easily.

—It is said that Postmaster General James has effectually put an end to strawbondsmen in his Department.

—Frank Leslie's *Popular Monthly* for June abounds as usual in attractive features. The leading article, Russia's New Emperor, Alexander III., by Alfred H. Guernsey, is highly interesting, and its ten illustrations are admirable. Among other noteworthy contributions are: Beggars in Italy, by Junius Lorraine; Among the Pennsylvania Dutch (7 illustrations) Freaks of Nature in Landscape (12 illustrations); The Empress of Austria (7 illustrations); Tyrel and the Tyrolese, by W. Seton (illustrations); A Week in Hamburg, by Alfreton Hervey (12 illustrations); etc., etc. The sketches include J. Fennimore Cooper, The Loss of the 'Kent,' East Indiaman; Sport in India. Benedict's powerful serial novel, A Late Remorse, is continued, and there are some exceedingly interesting short stories by popular writers. Bret Hart contributes a poem, finely illustrated, entitled, What the Chimney Sang, and the other poems are of rare merit. The miscellany is large, and embraces a great variety of subjects replete with entertainment and embodying much useful information. The number contains 120 quarto pages and more than a hundred engravings. It is also embellished with a beautiful colored frontispiece, Baby's Awake, from a painting by Meyer von Bremen. The price of a single copy is only 25 cents; yearly subscription, $3. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 67 Park Place, New York.

—There is apparently an unsympathetic suspicion among the working men of San Francisco that Dennis Kearney has succeeded in lining his own pockets as the result of his efforts in behalf of the 'downtrodden hinds of toil.' At a recent meeting at the Sand Lot, the agitator had gone no further than to say that this is the only country in the world where a poor man can get enough to eat, when he was interrupted by cries of: 'Throw him off the platform, he lies, they get enough in Ireland;' 'How about the house you are building with the blood-money of the workingmen?' 'Kearney, you have got your belly full and your pockets full now;' and similar unkind and derisive ejaculations. When order had been restored the orator went on with his nonsense about capital and labor, but it was noticed that he roared as gently as any sucking dove.

—The Revised Testament excites the Richmond *Whig* to say, "Let every copy be burned after it is looked at for curiosity's sake," and it adds "Let us stand by the venerable edition of our fathers and mothers, and be damned or saved by it with them."

—Ocean City has built a $4,000 church and made marked changes on its camp grounds.

[Port Huron Commercial.]

Charles Nelson, Esq., Proprietor Nelson House, speaking to us recently, observed: I suffered so much with Rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and, by the continued use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for it saved my life. It also cured my wife.

A Word to the Wise.

Catarrh in any form, Cold in the Head, Influenza, Bronchitis and Kindred ailments are positively cured by using Dr. Evory's Diamond Catarrh Remedy. If your blood is impure; if you are debilitated, Dr. Evory's Diamond Invoigorator, which makes a delightful, wholesome drink, will Invigorate, Purify and Strengthen your entire system. See the Doctor's advertisement in another column.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

FOR RENT.

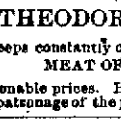
A HANDSOME MANSION, with carriage house and large grounds (about 4½ acres) with shade trees and fruit, situate on the river Delaware, at Cold Spring Station, New York division of the Pennsylvania Rrailroad, 1¾ miles above Bristol, Pa. Address M. H. BROWN, 719 Walnut Street, Phila

DORRANCE ST. MEAT MARKET.

THEODORE CORNELL

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of MEAT OF ALL KINDS, at reasonable prices. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.



SETS $5, UPWARDS. Teeth inserted over roots, new process. Impression in the morning, teeth same day. First-class assistants employed. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth repaired. Gold, Silver, Bone and Tin fillings, $1.00. DR. BASSET, 331 South Fifth Street, East side, near Pine street, Philadelphia. Established 1857. Please mention this paper.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LADIES who have not decided where to get their SPRING DRESSES made should call on

MISS M. B. JOHNS

and get fitted properly, by the aid of the Delineator Particular attention to all who are seldom suited elsewhere. 118 POND STREET, BRISTOL.

$5 to $20 PER DAY at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I have several lines of goods that I wish to close out, not desiring to keep them in the future. A lot of

BOOKS,

in good condition and desirable, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, FRAMES,
BRACKETS, BASKETS,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,

and a lot of useful and ornamental articles. All will be closed out at cost, and many things at a great sacrifice, to make room for something else.

Drop in and ask the prices and see the goods

J. H. BOSTWICK.

½-WAY
BETWEEN
MARKET AND ARCH
ON
TENTH STREET
IS ONE OF THE LARGEST
FURNITURE AND BEDDING
STORES IN PHILADELPHIA.
SIX BUILDINGS BUT ONE STORE
NOS 17, 19, 21 AND 23 NORTH TENTH ST.
AND 926 AND 928 FILBERT ST.
AMOS HILLBORN & CO.

Our stock of goods in every department includes the Newest and Handsomest Styles to be found. But our SPECIALTY is in

CHAMBER SUITS.

Over 80 different patterns now to be seen in our store, making the largest selection of Bed-Room Furniture ever seen in one store in this city.

CURTAINS! DRAPERIES! COVERINGS, ETC.

Removal!!

Frank N. Booz's

Oil and Lamp Store

Has been removed from next door to Ahlee's confectionery to

No. 38 Mill Street,

Recently occupied as a grocery store by J. V. Richardson, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all in want of Burning Oils, Lamps and Chimneys, Lamp Fixtures, Plain and Fancy Shades, &c.

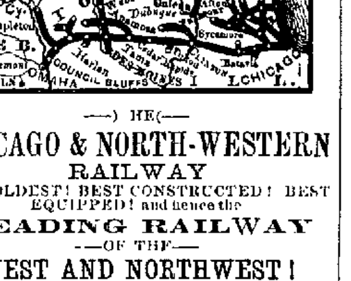
—YOU CAN GET—

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

And guaranteed to fit you in every particular or money returned, at

SIMPSON'S, The Merchant Tailor,
75 HIGH STREET, BURLINGTON, N. J.

C AND N-W
RAILWAY



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CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST!

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in

Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregan, Arizono, Utah Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,
DENVER, LEADVILLE,
SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,
DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points.

It is the ONLY LINE running

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS

BETWEEN

CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

If you wish the Best Travelling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route.

AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.

MARVIN HUGHITT, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Mang'r, Chicago.

DR. THOMAS,

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,500 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office

912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia

FOR RENT.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Radcliffe St. Immediate possession. For terms and particulars apply to WM. J. JONES.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA,

ON and after Monday, May 10th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Phila. at 7.15 A. M. and 4 P. M. touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

THE STEAMBOAT

TWILIGHT

On and after May 2d leaves Chestnut Street Wharf, Phila., at 7 A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 A. M. and Bristol at 10 30 A. M. and 5 P. M. On the 3 o'clock trip as far as Bristol only. Sundays will leave Phila at 8 30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Returning, will leave Bristol at 10.30 A. M. and 5 P. M., House of Correction and Torresdale omitted.

Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Usual low rates on freight.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER

EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton		
Friday,	27, 10	A.M.	Friday,	27, 2	P. M
Saturday,	28, 11½	A.M.	Saturday,	28, 3½	P. M
Monday,	30, 12½	P.M.	Monday,	30, 4½	P. M
Tuesday,	31, 1½	P.M.	Tuesday,	31, 6½	P. M

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Wanamaker's
STORE

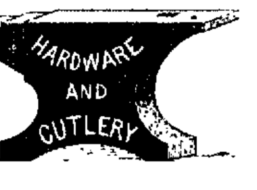
The greatest variety of goods in one establishment in the United States.

Dress Goods, Silks, Ladies' Suits, Shawls, Underwear, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Shoes, Linens, Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, Housekeeping Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, etc.

Goods sent all over the United States by Mail, and Samples sent when requested.

GRAND DEPOT, The whole block, 13th & Market Sts. PHILAD'A.

Hardware and Iron.



At No. 47 Mill Street,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full and complete stock of Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE!!

IRON & STEEL,

Nails and Cutlery,

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS,

WIRE SCREEN,

GUM HOSE,

Horse Shoes

—AND—

Horse Shoe Nails.

LOWEST PRICES!

J. S. THOMAS,

Mill Street,

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

TARRANT SELEZER APERIENT

May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicine, for it cleanses Nature's augean stables, and allows the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of restoration of health. No medicine cures; Nature alone cures. This Aperient opens the proper avenues, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRAZER
AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Lasts longer than any others Always in good condition. Cures sores, cuts, bruise and corns. Costs but little more than the imitations. Every package has the trade mark. Call for the genuine, and take no other.

ICE COLD
SODA WATER,
Fruit Syrups,
WITH OR WITHOUT CREAM,
—AND—
BOWERS' MEAD,
5 Cents.
Boileau's Pharmacy,
DORRANCE STREET.

NOTICE!

W. GRACE,
DEALER IN
WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

Would call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to his large stock of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES. Having added largely to his stock of Gold, Ground, and many other grades of PAPER HANGINGS, ranging in price from 6c. to $2.50 per piece.

Window Shades

ready made, or made to order, from 50c. to $3.00.

W. GRACE,
76 Mill Street, Birstol, Pa.

Highest Cash Price Paid For

Rags, Paper, Old Books, Etc., Etc.

And called for at residence. Orders left at corner of WOOD and PENN STREETS, will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE.

IN BURLINGTON, a Corner Brick Store and Dwelling. A good stand. Terms easy. Address F. W. R., Box 86, Burlington, N. J.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Harriet Fasson late of the Borough of Bristol, in the County of Bucks, deceased All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will please present them in proper order for settlement to

HARRY LOUDERBOUGH, Executor,
100 Hudson St., Jersey City, N. J.
Or A. Weir Gilkeson, his Attorney.
Bristol, Pa., Mar. 21, 1881.

Notice of Application for a Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Fullstown Dairymen's Association," the character and object of which is the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy projects, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto

B. F. GILKESON, Solicitor
April, 14, 1881.

HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BRISTOL, PA.

Will re-open September 8th, 1880 Instruction in French and German by

MLLE. PARIGOT.

For circulars address,

MISS A. MERRIAM,
Principal.

DELAVAU'S

Whooping Cough

REMEDY.

Manufactured over thirty years, has proved to be the most reliable medicine for its purpose ever placed before the public. It will STOP THE WHOOPING, EASE EXPECTORATION, and greatly RELIEVE THE SPASMODIC COUGH usually lasting so long, besides shortening its duration to about half the usual time Being perfectly harmless in its action, the effect of an overdose will only sicken the stomach or produce a slight vomiting It is also an unfailing remedy for the immediate relief of CROUP and HOARSENESS, and in RACKING COUGH and COUGHS FOR CHEST it will make a speedy cure. **Price 50 cents** **WM W. DELAVAU, Proprietor, Sixth & Wood Sts., Philadelphia.** For sale in all Druggists

For sale in Bristol by H. G. PETERS, 13 Mill St

Bristol Green House.

WE have doubled the size of our establishment since last spring, and are constantly adding new attractions We have a greater variety of plants in larger lots than we have ever had, our collection of ROSES is unsurpassed, and we respectfully invite lovers of roses to examine our stock before ordering any through the mail. Roses planted directly out of pots possess every advantage over roses received through the mail, or express. The same can be said of all other plants. We have 12,000 roses in about 100 varieties, and sell six of one kind and eight of another for ONE DOLLAR. These bushes are now in bud and we guarantee them to give the same satisfaction our plants always have. In addition to this large stock of roses our establishment is well stocked with every thing that pertains to any first-class floral establishment. Those who wait until June to give their orders will fail to get some of the best varieties of roses. No one should fail to give us a call between now and Easter. We will take orders for trees, evergreens, etc., for yards and lawns until April 1st. Plants for the vegetable garden, strawberry plants, grapevines, lawn grass seed, etc. etc. A very fine display of cinerarias, cutelias japonica, carnation pinks, etc. DEWITT'S GREEN HOUSES, Pond street, between Walnut and Penn.

INSURANCE.

We can give you insurance in good reliable home mutual companies at a comparatively low cost. The HOME COMPANIES should be supported. **Take your choice** We are agents for

MUTUAL COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL of Bristol,
FARMERS' MUTUAL, Hulmeville,
ALLEN MUTUAL, Allentown.

STOCK COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICA,............Philadelphia.
PENNSYLVANIA,............Philadelphia.
ROYAL,............Liverpool.

Besides many others.

Household goods and Farmers' crops insured at special rates—on either all cash or mutual plan,

E. G. HARRISON & SON,
44 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

INSURANCE!

ÆTNA, Hartford, Conn
FRANKLIN, Philadelphia.
QUEEN, Liverpool.
FARMERS', York, Pa.
WATERTOWN, N. Y
PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia.

Represented by

FRANK P. ADAMS, Bristol.

SURVEYING & CONVEYANCING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BRISTOL MILLS.

FLOUR, LUMBER,
FEED, COAL.

ROGERS BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO J. & A. DORRANCE,

Flour

Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed

of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.

Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

☞Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality. Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

Saw Mill

at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

Planing Mill.

Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

Shingles

In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

Coal

Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

Wood

Ready sawed for Summer use and very cheap. Cedar Rails lower than usual. GRAIN BOUGHT at the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.

ROGERS BROTHERS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, May 26, 1881.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7:00 and 11:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Closes 8:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:00 and 7:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7.00 and 8:45 A. M., and 5.00 and 8.00 P. M. Closes 5:45 and 10.15 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12.00 M.
OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10.00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.
BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4:00 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M.
TRENTON—Arrives 10:00 A. M and 4:00 and 7:30 P M. Closes 8:00 A M, and 7:00 and 4:00 P. M
WESTERN—Arrives 10:00 A. M
Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.
Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7:00.
W. B. BAKER, P. M.

—The teachers' examination in Bristol will be held by Professor Woodruff on June 18.

—Among the new publications received by the Bristol Library are the North American and the International Reviews for June.

—The indications are that strawberry festivals will be as plenty as strawberries, and of the latter it is anticipated there will be a plentiful supply.

—The program to be given by Mr. Burkank to-morrow night at Washington Hall will be entirely different from the one presented here last winter

—The Third Ward is certainly looking up A new mill, a new school house and now public hall are among its new attractions, while all the old ones also remain.

—The grade having been satisfactorially fixed at the new school house, the work of curbing and paving will soon go on in that part of our pleasant borough.

—Our fishermen have not for many a year caught as many shad as this year. The supply has sometimes exceeded the demand and the surplus fish had to be salted down.

—A number of the members of the Borough Council went to Newark, N. J. this morning to inspect the streets in that city with a view of finding out the best available method of paving the streets of Bristol.

—The railroad station was this week draped in mourning in respect for the memory of the Thomas A. Scott, the once famous President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose funeral occured in Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

—The Society of Natural Sciences, of Bristol, have accepted an invitation extended them by Prof. Macloskie to visit Princeton college on a tour of inspection. To-morrow is the day when they expect to enjoy the pleasant excursion.

—The Methodist Sunday School announced last week that their strawberry festival would occur on June 9th and 10th; this week the Presbyterian Sunday School give notice that theirs will take place June 8th and 9th, and the Baptist Sunday School, taking the lead of all, will open the festival season on June 2 and 3.

—The Methodist Sunday School are considering the advisability of having a picnic this summer, one of the old fashioned kind, and Chestnut Grove, Andalusia, is a location that meets with much favor among members of the association. It is as pleasant and as well managed as any excursion ground in the country.

—List of Letters remaining in Bristol Post office, Wednesday evening, May 25 Elias Augstadt, Hannah G. Barton, Matilda Bosley, Mrs. Mary Collins, John Dailey, Andrew J. Menger, Mary E. Meeks, Elias Praul, Louisa Shade, Jesse Wilcott, Margaret Wheeler. Postals Miss E. Anderson, Tillie Neal, Lewis T. Pratt's estate.

—Mr. A. P. Burbank will give one of his delightful entertainments to-morrow evening at Washington Hall. Those who heard him here last winter were enthusiastic in his praise, and many asked for his return. This he then promised to do, and our citizens will have the opportunity to-morrow evening of listening to the leading dramatic and emotional reader of this country.

—The Orion Glee Club is an organization just formed by a number of young men of our borough. They have arranged to have Miss Beck instruct them in the mysteries of music. They seem quite enthusiastic and much absorbed in their new venture, but it will be several days, at least, before they appear before the public in the rendition of Wagner's "music of the future."

—The new Roosevelt pipe organ, which has just been put in St. Mark's Church, is probably the finest instrument of the kind in this part of the country. The price agreed to be paid for it is stated to be $1,500. A concert, to be held in the church this evening, the proceeds of which are to go toward paying for the organ, will afford a good opportunity for musical connoisseurs to judge of its merits

—The Red Men at their meeting, on Monday evening, ratified the agreement made with the School Board for the purchase of the old school house on Otter Street. The vote in favor of the purchase was almost unanimous. The property will be put in proper shape to be used by the Red Men as soon after its vacation by the school as possible. Propositions have already been made for renting the lower room of the building.

—Old soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion residing in our vicinity should not forget that Post No. 73, G. A. R., invites and expects their participation in the services on Decoration Day, 30th inst. As before stated, the comrades will leave Bristol for China Hall at 6.30 A. M. They will afterwards proceed to Tullytown on 9.15 train. On their return they will assemble at the Post-room at 1 P. M. to proceed to the Methodist, Episcopalian and Catholic burial grounds. The children of the Sunday schools connected with the different churches are requested to furnish flowers for the use of the Post at the cemeteries named.

—Visitors to the Delaware Water Gap will be very agreeably surprised this summer.

—The death of Thomas A. Scott took place on Saturday evening last, at his country residence, Woodburn, near Darby, Delaware county, Pa., after a third attack of paralysis. He was born in London, Franklin county, Pa., December 28, 1824. He received but a limited education, and after reaching his majority occupied several positions as clerk. In 1847 he came to Philadelphia, and in 1850 entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as General Agent of the Eastern Division of the road at Duncanville. On the completion of the Western Division he was put in charge of that, and shortly afterwards was made Superintendent of the entire line upon the retirement of Gen. H. J. Lombaert. In 1859, upon the death of Hon. W. B. Foster, the vice-president of the company, Col. Scott was elected to that position. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he became the assistant of Gov. Curtin in the equipping and sending troops to the field, and was afterwards appointed by the President Assistant Secretary of War. He retired in about one year and took a position on the staff of General Hooker. After the close of the Rebellion he was made President of several important railroads, and in 1874, after the death of J. Edgar Thomson, was elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he was obliged to resign, on account of impaired health, on the first of May, 1880. The life of Col. Scott shows what ability, energy and perseverance can accomplish.

—Within a few weeks only the fact has been established beyond all doubt, and the act confessed that the late Sultan of Turkey—Abdul Aziz—was cruelly murdered, and in the bloody deed were a number of leading Turks, generals, ministers of State, &c., several of whom were arrested. These arrests have been added to almost daily, until finally no less a personage than Midhat Pasha, Governor of Syria and one of the ablest generals in the war with Russia, was implicated, but in attempting to arrest him in his palace at Smyrna, he slipped out of a side-door and took refuge in the French Consulate, who refused to give him up until the French government ordered him to do so because the act charged was one at common law and not a mere political offence. The Turkish authorities promised that he should have a fair trial, &c. We should say that this is perhaps what he does not crave.

—The public will be glad to learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to restore the superb steamer "Richard Stockton" to the Newburgh route, upon which she became so popular in 1879. She is now being fitted up for the summer service, and will be placed in commission about June 25th. As heretofore, she will be commanded by Captain Bloomsburg, will be provided with an excellent band, and thoroughly competent crew. The restaurant will be conducted by the Company on the basis of popular prices, and this direct control will insure the strict enforcement of the rule prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on board, and will be a guarantee that her reputation as a first-class excursion boat will be fully sustained. She will run every day, including Sundays, at the popular rates of 1879.

—One of those singular incidents which could happen no where else but in France recently took place. A workingman descended from a train of cars, which started before he had time to reach the car where he had his wife and children. "Jump in here," exclaimed the conductor, "you can change at the next station." The train had started and the man jumped into a compartment where the wife of a General was sitting. This sudden appearance alarmed her. She cried out "murder" and sought to stop the train. Finding her efforts unvailable she endeavored to throw herself out the window, but the workman seized and held her. This to her mind was proof positive of evil intent, and she redoubled her screams. Fortunately the train stopped, and explanations followed.

—When Miss Una C. Pearson arrives at years of discretion she will conclude that Durango, Col., was a good place to be born in. She is the first native of that flourishing camp, and her advent was the occasion of much joy among the hard-fisted frontiersmen, many of whom, no doubt, had not seen a baby for twenty years. That was a "tenderfoot" whom the veterans were glad to welcome, and within a few hours after her appearance in this vale of tears she had received innumerable presents of all kinds and values, including a bag of gold dust, a half dozen bottles of soothing syrup, a dog, a town lot, a year's subscription to the local newspaper, four tons of coal, and a post-office box.

—Notwithstanding a very unfavorable season and the bad state of the roads and trails, nearly 2,000 tourists visited the Yellowstone National Park last year. The Superintendent's report for 1880, just issued, contains a variety of useful information concerning this great storehouse of the marvellous in nature. The annual appropriation, increased to $15,000 at the urgent request of Mr. Schurz, seems to have been judiciously expended in rendering the Park generally accessible, without any attempt to make elaborate improvements at conspicuous points.

—Within a short time a very large number of Swedes have emigrated to the United States, and it is being continued in such numbers that the Swedish government has become alarmed, and may adopt some measures to endeavor to check it. Several counties or districts, it is said, have become almost depopulated of their able-bodied inhabitants. Nearly all these immigrants are of the better kind, bringing enough money with them to maintain them until they are put in a way of earning a living.

—George William Curtis is said to be threatened with pen paralysis, and has taken to using the type-writer.

—The Catskills has a hotel with five hundred rooms.

—Commodore Nutt is dead.

—Conkling to Platt: "Heads I win, tails you lose." Poor Platt!

—The retail clothing salesmen of New York are talking of striking for more wages and less work.

—Mrs. Garfield may be regarded as out of danger. She is slowly though steadily gaining strength.

—Rev. Dr. Edwards of Chicago travels on a bicycle from his home in the suburbs to the city nearly every day.

—"Gath" calls attention to the fact that Mr. Conkling was elected to the Senate in 1867 as a reformer.

—An eel weighing six pounds and three ounces recently stopped a turbine waterwheel in a mill at Towanda, Pa.

—On the night of the Fourth of July there will be an exhibition of fireworks at Manhattan Beach at a cost of $5,000.

—It would have done Queen Victoria's heart good to see the display of bunting along North River, Tuesday, in her honor.

—Professor Benjamin Peirce's successor at Harvard is Mr. W. E. Byerly, a young man who was graduated ten years ago.

—Intimate friends of W. H. Vanderbilt say that he is in chronic terror of losing his money and of becoming a poor man.

—The annual report of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, shows the net earnings to be nearly $5,000,000.

—The Catholic congress is to be held at Madrid in October, and will be attended by Catholic notabilities from every part of the world.

—The Conkling-Platt performance of the past week is what may be aptly termed "too absurd for anything."—*Boston Journal (Rep.)*

—A "wild" train on the Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, in Michigan, was run into by a freight train, on Saturday, and both were wrecked.

—It begins to look as if New York would have as much trouble in electing two Senators as Pennsylvania recently had in choosing one.

—The remarkable assertion is made by the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* that that State has less than its share of appointments at Washington.

—Philadelphia is the centre of American carpet manufactures, and produces annually twenty-two millions of yards, worth fourteen millions of dollars.

—President Garfield has received from Congressman Updegraff, of Ohio, a present of a span of blooded horses—one a dark brown, the other an iron gray.

—The Senate adjourned *sine die* on Friday, after a vote of thanks to the Vice-President, for the able and impartial discharge of his duties, but elected no temporary presiding officer.

—The Niagara Oil Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has leased 30,000 acres of land in Washington county, Pa., for the purpose of sinking oil wells. They expect to strike oil at a depth of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet.

—Mr. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, is about to present to that city nearly the whole of the handsome park which bears his name. This gift includes more than a hundred acres of forest.

—Scribner's Monthly, it is said, will, in the June number, pay an unprecedented compliment to a young Western poet, by reprinting from the newspapers nine of her poems. The name of the poet is Miss Edith Thomas, of Geneva, Ohio.

—The Pennsylvania State Centennial Building, in Fairmount Park, was sold on Thursday for $500. Its furniture, etc., also brought about $500. The building cost about $17.000, and the furniture, etc., enough to swell it up to $24.000.

—The Memphis *Avalanche*, which has had the reputation of being a Bourbon paper, though it now calls itself a truly good independent newspaper, says Garfield will pull through. So will James. Ditto MacVeagh. But the Star route chevaliers are in a critical condition.

—Mr. Blaine, the Baltimore *American* says, "is evidently resolved to revise and set right the various concessions made by Mr. Sickles, Mr. George Bancroft, and Mr. Bancroft Davis to European Courts, so that the rights of American citizenship may wear a more positive aspect in the future."

—An extorted indorsment will do Mr. Conkling no good at Washington or before the country, but it would be grateful to his wounded vanity, and give him footing for further opposition to the Administration, and he will, therefore, secure it if it is within his power.—*Boston Herald (Ind.)*

—An eminent New York physician, who has been called upon to treat a number of cases of lock-jaw, spinal complaints, &c., has generally found a cure to follow the wearing of woollen stockings and slippers for one week, and the substitution of low, broad heels for the French 'peg' heels.

—The inhabitants of Hughestown, Pa.' were badly frightened on Thursday by the ground beneath them trembling and shaking in a manner that brought visions of earthquakes before their eyes. Houses were shaken, and in some instances panes of glass in the windows were broken. The trouble was caused by a caving-in of the Seneca mine, over which the town is built.

—Chicago's water is attracting much attention in that city, and the people are crying for purer water. The river was so swollen this spring that the sewage was carried out into the lake to the receiving point, over two miles from shore. The water used has been offensive to the taste, and the physicians say that it has caused much disease.

—A dispatch from Newark, O., reports the drowning, on Sunday morning, in the Licking Reservoir, of Mr. Brice Stough, his two little children and his sister, Mrs. Barbara Lasch. Mrs. Stough escaped. The wind and waves capsized the small skiff in which they were pleasuring, and they were all thrown into deep water, struggling together without the power to assist one another.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Harrisburg, delivered its decision in the Reading Railroad case on Monday, sustaining the McCalmont interest and against the interest represented by Mr. Gowen.

—Miss Leachman, of New Albany, Ind., tried to prove that Oscar Rosenbaum lied when he said she was 'no lady' by cowhiding him in the street. Rosenbaum wouldn't defend himself against a woman and took the lashing like a martyr; but when he saw Miss Leachman's brother enjoying the spectacle from his hiding-place around the corner, Rosenbaum pitched into him and threshed him so badly that he had to be carried to the hospital.

—Sturgeon annually become scarcer in the Delaware, owing to the numbers taken at an extensive fishery at Pennsgrove. The eggs only of the fish are used; and in the canning establishment located there, conducted by a Frenchman, the eggs are converted into 'caviare,' which finds a market in Russia. The nets used for the capture of sturgeon have meshes about eight inches in diameter, and the twine is thick and strong. Besides sturgeon, an occasional shark or big rockfish is taken.

☞ Ladies fine hand made shoes to order at Lowden's, 32 Mill St.

☞ No measures sent to Philadelphia, we make all our custom work. 32 Mill street.

☞ We have a fine lot of Ladies Newport Ties, and three button kid walking shoes at Lowden's, 32 Mill St.

☞ We have a splendid assortment of French Kid, Curico Kid and Lasting Kid Fox and Button shoes at Lowden's.

☞ We sell none but reliable goods. If you come once you will come again. Lowden's.

MARRIED.

BEVAN—HENDRICKS.—On the 22d inst, by Rev. Levi G. Beck, Mr. Louis Bevan to Miss Lizzie Hendricks, both of Bristol.

SHIRE—MAHAN.—On the 11th inst, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. George Shire to Miss Lizzie Mahan, all of Bristol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$66 A week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Me.

BOARDING.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS and first-class board for five or six gentlemen can be obtained by addressing, BOARDER, Bristol P. O.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Bucks county, that he has opened his office, as Sealer of Weights and Measures, in Centre Hill, Pa., where persons wishing to see him on business can call on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Any persons bringing their Weights and Measures to this office at the time above mentioned can have them tested and sealed.

I. H. WORSTALL,
Sealer of Weights and Measures, Centre Hill, Solebury P. O., Bucks county, Pa.

GOLDEN, OR GERMAN MILLET.

Hungarian and common Millet Seed.
Sugar Corn of superior quality.
Seed Peas and Beans for late planting.
Early Yellow Canada Corn for replanting.
Fodder Sugar Corn for sewing.
Seed Buckwheat.
Turnip Seed.
Sweet Potato, Tomato, Cabbage and other Plants fresh daily.
Reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.
Lowest Prices

ROGERS' SEED WAREHOUSE,
No. 103 Market St., below Second, Philadelphia.
Particular attention to mail orders. Catalogues free.

FESTIVAL!!

The Ladies' Aid Society of the
BRISTOL BAPTIST CHURCH,
Will hold their
Strawberry Festival
In the lecture room of the Church,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
JUNE 2d AND 3d.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Admission, - - - - - - 10 Cents
Season Tickets, - - - - 15 Cents

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

IN PURSUANCE of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the State and County Taxes in the County of Bucks," the Treasurer of said County will meet the tax-payers at the Borough of Bristol, Second Ward, on FRIDAY, the THIRD DAY of JUNE, 1881, at the office of Joseph S Peirce; On SATURDAY, the FOURTH DAY of JUNE, 1881, at the public house of George S. Silbert, First Ward; On TUESDAY, the SEVENTH DAY of JUNE, at the public house of J. W. Closson, Third Ward.

Tax-payers who avail themselves of the above opportunity to pay their taxes, will be entitled to an abatement of Five Per Cent on County tax.

Taxes will be received at the above named places between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID Y. PEASTER,
County Treasurer

Treasurer's Office, Doylestown, May 9, 1881

—A—
Strawberry Festival

Will be held in the lecture room
Presbyterian Church,
—ON—
Wednesday and Thursday Eves.,
JUNE 8 AND 9, 1881.

DOORS OPEN AT SIX O'CLOCK.

Admission, Ten Cents.

Washington Hall.
FRIDAY EVE., MAY 27.
Mr. A. P. Burbank,

THE CELEBRATED DIALECT, HUMOROUS AND EMOTIONAL

READER AND ELOCUTIONIST,

Will give one of his delightful entertainments.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Doors Open at 7½ O'Clock.

Entertainment begins at 8 o'clock.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.
Long Tested.—Often Imitated.—Never Equaled.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION!

Made in every desirable pattern; light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—Beware of *Intriguers* offering second-hand shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap,) "I. B. SEELE"—WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notice.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

PRICE, $3.00.

For sale in Bristol by DR. H. PURSELL, corner Mill and Cedar Streets.

THE

Capitol of American Clothing
Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

THE

1861—20th Spring—1881

Twenty years of lessons in how to make and sell the best clothing. We have begun the twenty-first. All that we have found out about it, we have put into practice in making up the 2½ acres of clothing that you will look at for our trade; it is the very largest retail clothing stock in the country; worth every cent we ask for it; and we guarantee every article.

More and Better Materials in
More and Better Clothing in
Lower and Fairer Prices in
Oak Hall
Than in any other retail clothing house anywhere within reach of American money.

The secret of our great business is only this: Doing our level best to make up the right kind of clothing, and having made it right, then counting the cost, and

SELLING AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

This we have been doing for twenty years; and have clothed over hundred of thousands,—old and young.

This Spring we Overtop every Past Spring.

The spring has been so backward that we have had ample getting-ready time, and the extraordinary stock of clothing that every man and boy may choose from is without equal in America. The stock is something wonderful.

SOUND AS HONEST WORK CAN MAKE IT.

The best sewing on the best cloths, the best trimmings, the best styles, and the best money's worth that can be put into clothing anywhere. It is a great thing to say, that not another house in the land can do so much in clothing you so well. The cloths come direct to us; we buy them largely; we make up the clothing in our own well-ordered ways,—knowing all the things that belong to making clothing well,—and they will go direct from us,—the makers,—to you,—the wearers,—not a profit between. That's why OAK HALL has the lowest prices, as well as the best clothing.

During the past ninety days we have, in making up this new spring stock, so improved the patterns, our ways of making, and minor details, that this spring's exhibition of ready-made clothing might be fairly called

READY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Being far in advance of any hitherto offered for immediate wear. This applies alike to Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Our Custom Clothing Department improves every year. We make to order from the finest fabrics, and believe we do the best work that can be done.

Orders by mail are filled with the same promptness and care that would be given to serving you in person.

Extending the compliments of the house, and a cordial invitation to everybody to come and see, and make trial of the 1881 Spring Clothing.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall, S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

CARPETS.

MOQUETTE CARPETS.—We have just placed on sale 500 pieces American Moquette Carpets at the low price of $1.40 per yard—the cheapest Carpets ever offered. They cannot be had elsewhere in the city.

WILTON CARPETS at $2.25 full five frame, and equal in quality to anything offered in this market at $2.75 or $3 per yard.

AXMINSTER and MOQUETTE Carpets from $1.50 to $2 70:

Best BODY BRUSSELS Carpets, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50 and $1.60—the latter for the choicest patterns.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.—Having exhausted our first offering of 75 cent Tapestry Carpets, we have placed on sale for a few days another lot of the SAME GOODS at the SAME LOW PRICE. These goods are equal to those sold elsewhere at 90 cents and $1.00. We have other goods varying in price up to $1.15.

We have also on exhibition a superior TAPESTRY CARPET, equal in Texture and quality to anything made here or in Europe.

INGRAINS.—We have of the extra Superior Grade a very full line from 75 cents to 90 cents per yard Also, a line a grade lower at 65 to 75 cents—all wool.

Persons in want of CARPETS will do well to call on us before purchasing. Every Carpet is warranted as represented. Full satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded.

J. & J. DOBSON,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

809 and 811 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

LOWER!

EVERYTHING IN PAINTS IS LOWER IN PRICE THAN FOR YEARS.

Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure Lead ..... 9c. per lb
First National, ... 8c. "
Linseed Oil ..... 75c. per gal
Putty ..... 5 per lb
Glass.—A considerable reduction in the various sizes.

MIXED PAINTS, - - $1 to $1.50 per gal.

We have a complete stock of everything used in painting, and will sell it at low prices.

Dr. Howard Pursell,

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,

BRISTOL, PA.

THE CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ
No. 826 CHESTNUT ST:
PHILADELPHIA,

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Very convenient for visitors to the city.
Elegant Appointments. Polite Service. Moderate Prices.

Old Things Wanted.

Antique furniture, rare old china, fine cut-glass, old sterling-silver ware, candlebranches, silver shoe-buckles, old plated-ware; everything that is rare, curious and fine. For cash.

Call or address

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Philadelphia.

Fashionable Millinery!

I WILL OPEN AT
No. 70 Mill Street,
On THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881, a complete assortment of Millinery Goods, including Trimmed Bonnets, Hats, Flowers and everything in the millinery line. The presence of my friends and former customers is respectfully solicited at the opening.

MARTHA A. HALL.

HOUSE TO LET.

No. 75 Wood street, Bristol. Rent $7.00 per month. Apply to No. 73 Wood street, or to
JAMES DAY, Holmesburg, Phila.

EVERY FARMER

KEEPING COWS for Butter or Milk, should plant Sugar Beets, Mangold-Wurzel and Carrot seed, reliable and true to name.
FRED. SCOTT, 37 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County.

BRISTOL, PA., May 3rd, 1881.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent for the last six months, payable to stockholders on demand, clear of taxes.

CHAS. T. IRELL, Cashier.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

DIAMOND CATARRH REMEDY,

A Positive Cure for Catarrh of all kinds. It is **Instantaneous** in **Effect** and **Permanent** in **Result.** Cures at any stage of the disease. Has cured cases so terrible that bones came from the nose.

Dr. Ivory's Diamond Catarrh Remedy is mild and pleasant, affording **Immediate Relief** and prompt cure in all cases of **Catarrh, Influenza, Hay Fever, Bronchitis.**

It will remove Polypus and effectually cure Watery and Purulent Discharges from the Head and Throat, and Foetid, Sickening Breath; perfectly restore impaired Smell, Taste and Hearing; relieve Headache, Break up Colds in the Head; Strengthen the Voice and Eyes; Purify, Regulate and Render Clear and Active every Organ of the Head and Throat. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Ivory's Diamond Invigorator is a Perfect Blood Purifier, Appetiser and **Nerve Tonic.** It makes a delightful, wholesome drink, which **Invigorates, Purifies** and **Strengthens** the entire system.

For General Debility, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, Jaundice, Malaria, Flatulency, Nausea, Sick Headache and Kidney Complaints, it is Invaluable. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Ivory's Diamond Salve is a sovereign cure for Burns, Bruises, Soles of all kinds, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm and Cutaneous Eruptions. Price, 25 cents.

Ask your Druggist for these remedies and take no other; or will be sent Free on receipt of price.

Descriptive Pamphlets Free.

Address Dr. Ivory's Diamond Remedies Co,
P. O. Box 3300. 104 John Street, New York.

Baking Powder.

To Housekeepers:

The manufacturers of "Our Best" Baking Powder would be pleased if you would give it a trial. They guarantee it absolutely pure, and full weight. If you conclude to give it a trial, *you will find it equal to the best, and far superior to most of the baking powders on the market.* The price is much lower than that of any other good powder. *For sale by all grocers.*

PURITY CHEMICAL WORKS,
304 Branch St., Phila

SPECIAL
INVITATION.

The Ladies of Bristol
AND VICINITY
Are invited to call and examine the improvements made in
Lardner's Photograph Gallery,
COR. MILL AND POND STS.,
Bristol, Pa.

We have every facility for producing excellent portraits from life or copy. Proof shown. Satisfaction guaranteed.

N. B.—Bring the Babies.

J. F. LARDNER, Artist.

Spring Questions!

How many will suffer from Malaria during the Spring and Summer, is a difficult question to answer. Doubtless the number will be large, as unhealthy season is sure to follow the severe weather of the past winter. But it is certain that no one will suffer from Malaria or any disease of the liver or stomach who takes the **MEXICAN BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER** which also cures *Dyspepsia* and destroys worms. For sale by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle. *Circular of remarkable cures free.* R. H. MITCHELL, Proprietor, 731 East Norris Street, Philadelphia.

A. S. WILSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
36 BATH STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

☞ Office hours:—From 12 to 2 and from 7 to 8 P M.

One of the Sights of Philadelphia.

Our immense building, extending from Market to Filbert Streets, with its piles of goods, its wonderful business system and its constant throngs of customers, is one of the sights of Philadelphia, and every stranger who comes to the city should visit our establishment, if from curiosity alone.

The object of the present card is to enumerate the different departments so as to give our out-of-town patrons some idea of the immense stock we carry of legitimate dry goods.

1. Silks, Satins, Velvets, etc.
2. Foreign Novelty Dress Goods.
3. Solid Color Dress Goods.
4. Cashmeres and Beiges.
5. Black Dress Goods.
6. Hosiery and Underwear.
7. Clothes and Cassimeres.
8. Kid and Fabric Gloves.
9. Men's Furnishing Goods.
10. Parasols and Umbrellas.
11. Upholstery.
12. Housekeeping Linens.
13. Muslins and Sheetings
14. Flannels.
15. Lawns, Chintzes, Calicoes, &c.
16 Fancy Goods.
17. White Goods.
18. Hamburg Embroideries.
19. Laces and Made-up Lace Goods.
20. Ribbons.
21. Ladies, Misses and Children's Wraps.
22. Ladies' Suits.
23. Childrens' Suits.
24. Boys' Clothing.
25. Muslin Underwear.
26. Corsets.
27. Ladies' Skirts.
28. Shawls.
29. Infants' Outfits.
30. Gossamer Waterproofs.
31. Art Needle Work Materials.
32. Fringes, Gimps, etc.
33. Buttons and Notions.
34. Lining Materials.

Every out-of-town consumer should send for a specimen copy of the *Journal for the Household*, an illustrated paper published in their interest.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

MARKET ST. to FILBERT, - - N. W. Cor. of EIGHTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

"DRESS GOODS."

WE have now on sale a good assortment of DRESS GOODS, for the present and coming season, to which we invite the attention of buyers, comprising many kinds and qualities, ranging from a Cotton Fabric at 6½c. to the best American Goods to be had, and a variety of ALL-WOOL GOODS in the NEW AND POPULAR SHADES.

"DOMESTIC GOODS" of every kind needed for family or house-furnishing uses, in great variety, and also sold at the lowest possible figures. CASSIMERES, for Men's and Boys' wear, cheap, and perhaps one of the best assortments to be found. MUSLINS, MERINO UNDERWEAR, all their variety, for Men, Women and Children; Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Laces, Embroidery, in full assortments; Table and Toweling Linens, Napkins, Doylies, etc., cheapest.

☞ All who need Dry Goods of any kind are invited to come and be convinced, that, for VARIETY AND LOW PRICES, WE ARE HARD TO BEAT.

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 AND 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE NOBLE, PHILADELPHIA.

IVINS & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS,

RELIABLE GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILIP DOERR & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.,

No. 29 North Second Street,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ N. B.—Prices the lowest. Give us a call.

BROWNINGS'
ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THAT BROWNINGS' Clothing is the Cheapest and Best in Philadelphia.
THAT Every Garment sold is guaranteed to the purchaser.
THAT We are by far the Largest Makers of Ready-Made Clothing in the United States.
THAT We have competent men of long and tried experience in every department, so that goods bearing our trade-mark will stand the test of comparison.
THAT Our extraordinary facilities enable us at all times to take advantage of the market.
THAT That our principle of business is to give full satisfaction and full value, or money refunded.
THAT We lead in everything which constitutes the Clothing Business.
THAT The best Goods, honestly made, cut and trimmed, are the only stock we have for sale.
THAT We ARE not, we CANNOT, and we WILL NOT be undersold by any house in the trade.
THAT We invite the people to come and examine our Splendid Stock of READY-MADE Clothing for the SPRING SEASON.

BROWNINGS,
Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Go and See the Five and Ten Cent Bargains at

BARNARD'S.

GOODS worth Ten cents for Five. Goods worth 15 to 20 cents for 10 and 15 and upwards. A large lot of Tin Toys on wheels. Great Bargains now while the stock is full. Stoves, Ranges, etc. Custom work made to order in Tin, Sheet-Iron or Copper. Stoves repaired, Hot Air Furnaces repaired, Roofing done at lowest prices for cash. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SOFTENING SHAD BONES.—Now that shad are in their prime people will be glad to know of some way in which this delicious fish may be cooked so that the bones will not annoy one who tries to eat it. The following receipt is vouched for by one who has tried it: Take a five or six pound shad and split as for frying. Place in a bake pan flesh side up, cover it with thin slices of salt pork and then bake for twenty-five minutes over a hot fire. Then reduce to a moderate heat and let the fish remain in the oven for five hours, at the end of which time all the bones except the back bone will have become of a soft, gristly character. The fish is then ready for the table, and one who eats of a shad cooked in this way will pronounce it delicious.

A watchmaker in Newcastle, Pa., says a Pittsburg paper, has completed a set of three gold shirt studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above, and the hands are set by turning the one below. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the liliputian machine is that it works with a pendulum, like a clock, and the pendulum will act with ease and accuracy in whatever position the timepiece is placed, even if it be turned upside down.

SNOW PUDDING.—Soak one-half a paper of gelatine in just enough water to cover it; add one pint of boiling water, two cups of sugar, and juice of a lemon; strain it after it is thoroughly cooled, as it commences to thicken; add the beaten whites of three eggs; beat all together until creamy, then turn into a mold. The same is made with a pint of milk and the yolks of the eggs, sugar to taste, and flavor; this makes a thick custard.

POTTED CHICKEN.—This is an agreeable relish, and makes a pleasant luncheon when traveling. Take a roast fowl and carve off all the meat. Take two slices of cold ham, and chop it with chicken; add to this one quarter pound of best butter; add salt and pepper to taste; now pound this all together to a paste; put the mixture in a jam pot, cover closely. It will keep in a cool place ten days, or long enough for any moderate journey.

SWEETBREADS AND CAULIFLOWER.—Parboil some sweetbreads (boil a quarter of an hour in salted water). Let them cool, cut in good-sized pieces, season with pepper and salt, dip them in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard. Arrange the pieces around a nicely boiled cauliflower, and pour over both a white sauce made of butter, cream or milk, and flour.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—Two cups best New-Orleans molasses, one cup hot water, scant half cup melted butter, a heaping teaspoonful soda, a little ginger and salt. Mix as soft as possible and roll out one and a half inches thick. Bake as quickly as you can without scorching, and eat warm or cold with butter.

TO MAKE THE HANDS SOFT.—Take equal portions of glycerine and alcohol; mix well; before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water and rub well with the lotion.

DANDELIONS AND DAISIES.—Dandelions are the height of the fashion just now, and bouquets of the golden beauties adorn the belts or glow as brooches in the quaint costumes of fashionable women. Yellow is one of the prevailing colors, and therefore dandelions are pressed into service. The New York belles throng at the florists' quarters in pursuit of them, or gather them with their own fair hands from the public parks and squares. Sometimes the guardians of the law will not allow the least infringement of the stern decree, 'Keep off the grass.' At other times some of them are amenable to feminine persuasive power, and permit the intruders to gather at their will on strips of green sward skirting the avenues. It is an innovation on old time manners and customs when cowslips, daisies and dandelions appear in the florists' windows and find buyers among the leaders of fashion. It is a commendable taste, however, for few of the floral gifts that spring holds in her hand are more beautiful than the dandelion, dotting the grass with its wealth of gold, now sparkling in the morning dew, now glowing with deeper tint in the noonday sunshine, and now closing its many blossoms in peaceful repose as the evening shades prevail. Dandelions, as a passing freak of fashion, may lend a new charm to the complexion, an added grace to the form of the fair wearers of the weed, but they can never, under any other conditions, be as charming to the lover of floral beauty as when, in lavish profusion, their golden circlets gleam among the emerald grass-blades in the freshness of spring growth.

SIMPLICITY OF LANGUAGE.—A young man who visited a Sunday school was asked at the close of the lessons, to address the children, which he did, commencing, "My dear young friends, mutability is stamped on all sublunary objects." The children were not prepared to deny the accuracy of the statement.

A more remarkable instance of the difficulty which some men find in coming down to the comprehension of children was that of an eminent divine who, in addressing a Sunday school on a particular passage of Scripture, said: "This is an epitome of the whole Gospel." And then thinking that some of them might not comprehend the term, he said: "Perhaps some of you do not understand what the word *epitome* means. I will explain it so that the very youngest of you will understand it. Epitome—my dear children—epitome—is—synonymous with synopsis."

The *Christian Register*, of Boston, says: "In one of the Episcopal churches of Providence a Sunday or two ago, the preacher, a stranger, defined the soul as '*the non-atomic centre of psychic force*,' and throughout his discourse, when alluding to the soul, used the phrase. Fancy the improvement on the old reading,—'What is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world, and lose his own non-atomic centre of psychic force.'"

It is related that the late Czar in riding about the country one day in 1870 met a band of gypsies, and paused to listen to their songs. One of them, a young and pretty woman, came up to him and asked to tell his fortune. He allowed her to do so, and she predicted, it is said, the troubles that clouded the last years of his reign. "When shall I die?" asked Alexander II. at last. The gypsy was silent. "Speak," said the Czar, "I command it." "Little Father," replied the gypsy, "the year of your death is included in the year of your birth—1818—1881.

"May I call you Paula?" asked he! "Yes," she said, faintly. "Dear Paula, may I call you that?" "I suppose so." "Do you know I love you?" "Yes." "And shall I love you always?" "If you wish to." "And will you love me?" Paula did not reply." "Will you, Paula?" he repeated. "You may love me," she said again. "But don't you love me in return?" "I love you to love me." "Won't you say anything more explicit?" "I would rather not."

SOME WEALTHY SENATORS.

I believe that the day will come, says a Washington correspondent, when the majority of the United States Senators will be millionnaires, and will hold their seats by virtue of the fact that they are all millionaires. As I run my eyes over the list of Senators who compose the Senate, I pick out nearly twenty Senators, each of whom is worth more than $500,000. The richest man in the Senate, of course, is Fair, of Nevada, who is worth a great many millions. Probably he is worth as much as all the rest of the Senators put together. Next to him in estate, I suppose, is David Davis, of Illinois, a man who has the reputation of having gathered millions. Next to him it might be hard to name the Senator, but, if Mr. Eugene Hale can be called the possessor of Zack Chandler's millions, then he is very likely the third richest Senator. The new Senators are conspicuous for their wealth. Miller, of California; Mahone, of Virginia, and Sawyer, of Wisconsin, are known to be worth more than $1,000,000 apiece. Sewell, of New Jersey, is a railroad man, and is reputed very wealthy. John Sherman, who is scarcely a new Senator, gets the credit of more than $1,000,000. Among the present Senators who hold over and who write the fortunes with seven figures are: Blaine, of Maine; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of West Virginia, and Plumb, of Kansas. The following are known to be worth more than $500,000; Hill, of Colorado; Brown, of Georgia; Groome, of Maryland; McPherson, of New Jersey, and Pendleton, of Ohio; Van Wyck, the new man from Nebraska, must be rich, for he is reputed to have paid $60,000 for his election. Many of the other Senators are "comfortable." Among those not already mentioned who possess at least $100,000 apiece are Morrill, of Vermont, Anthony, of Rhode Island, Conkling, of New York, Rollins of New Hampshire, Jones, of Nevada (most of the time), Saunders, of Nebraska, Ferry, of Michigan, Kellogg, of Chicago, (Louisiana), Allison, Harrison, of Indiana, and Bayard, of Delaware. These names make up more than one-half the Senate, and they show that riches and Senatorships go together.

EXERCISES IN ARTICULATION.—Let your elocution class practice on the following sentences:

The bitter, blustering blast blew o'er the bounding billow.

The cautious cat contrived to catch the crippled crow.

Deep in the depths of dark, dank dells, he drew it deftly down.

Full-fledged, from fancy's fearful flight, he fluttering fell.

Grim, gaunt and gray, he grasped the grizzly groom.

He hustled hard to hurl the heavy hero headlong hence.

The Jews for justice join, and judge and jury jeer.

Low in the level lands the long lank leopards lay.

The madly moaning man much misery makes.

The New York *Times*, in an article on the outcry against Mr. Froude for not suppressing the truth in regard to Carlyle, in editing his "Reminiscences," truthfully says: "There is no pretence that Mr. Froude has in any way tampered with Carlyle's manuscript. Indeed, the whole gist of the charge against him is that he did not so alter Carlyle's manuscript as to give a totally false impression of the man's true character."

[Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Sentinel.]

When about twelve years old said Mr. Geisman, of the Globe Chop House to our representative, I met with an accident with a horse, by which my skull was fractured, and ever since I have suffered with the most excruciating rheumatic pains. Of late I applied St. Jacobs Oil which has given me almost total relief.

☞ Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation cured at once by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents.

☞ Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives, should use Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores.

☞ My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. Hamman, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

☞ Before the days of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a person troubled with a cough always consulted his physician. Now he only invests 25 cents and is cured after a few doses.

A Difficult Problem solved.

Ambition, competition and over-exertion use up the vital powers of men and women, so that a desire for stimulants seems to be a natural human passion, and drunkenness prevails on account of this necessity for bodily and mental invigoration. Parker's Ginger Tonic fairly solves the difficult problem, and has brought health and happiness into many desolate homes. It does not tear down an already debilitated system, but builds it up without intoxicating.—*Enquirer*. See other column.

☞ Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of a man and women ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

A Good Foundation.

One of the greatest troubles of our people is weakness of the stomach. As this soon causes Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism, they prevail in almost every American household. There is positively no need for anybody to suffer from these painful troubles who can buy a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic; for this superior medicine always tones up the stomach and nervous system, and keeps the kidneys active in carrying off the foul matters, thus laying a good foundation for perfect health.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞ Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y. To your inquiries regarding our sales of 'Cream Balm' for Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c, I will say that it has by its superior merits nearly supplanted the use of other like remedies with my customers and is constantly and rapidly increasing its sales. Though opposed to recommending patent medicines as a class, I make this one of a few exceptions, and offer it to my friends and customers as the best remedy for its purposes that I have ever sold. W. A. Conover, Druggist, Newark, N. J.

☞ Try a bottle of St. James' Oil for Rheumatism and neuralgia. Price 25 cents. Boileau's, Dorrance St. pharmacy.

☞ Tropic Fruit Laxative and Ely's Cream Balm, at Boileau's Dorrance street Pharmacy.

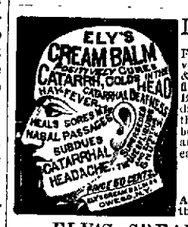
☞ Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

☞ For fine confectionery and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bristol Prices for Groceies
AT
WOOD'S CASH STORE.

Best Hams, warranted,	11½c. lb.
New Carolina Rice,	6c.
Oat Meal,	5 c.
Flour, best,	20c. bag.
Buckwheat,	2.00 cwt.
Good Starch,	4c. lb.
Good Tea,	30c. lb.
Better Tea,	40c. lb.
Good coffee	18c.
Better coffee,	20c. lb.
Best Rio,	25c. lb.
Mackerel, fat,	2c. each.
Washing Soap,	2, 3, 4c.
Canned Tomatoes,	10c.
Canned Table Peaches,	17c.
Splendid N. O. Molasses,	50c. gal.
Fine Syrup,	50c. gal.
Trenton Crackers,	9c. lb.
Mince Meat,	9c. lb.
Fine Raisins,	10 lb.



DIRECTIONS.

For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, &c., Insert with little finger, a particle of the Balm into the nostrils, draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

Deafness

Apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

HAVING gained an envi. able reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, by its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy where'er known, A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions; allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head it is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents, will mail a package free. Send for circular, with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

For sale by H. G. Peters, W. N. K. Boileau, L. A. Hogner, and Dr. Purnell.

H. A. Bradfield,
AGENT FOR
DECKER & BRO. AND HAINES BROS.
PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS,
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, BANJOS,
TAMBOURINES.

The best quality of violin, banjo, and guitar strings, at low prices. A large assortment of sheet music on hand. Also, a full supply of Fancy Stationery, stereoscopic views, school stationery, and pocket cutlery, etc., etc. 28 RADCLIFFE Street, Bristol, Pa.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate, and when its use is continued, in ninety cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is daily recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Inflammation and Ulceration, Bloodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1 00. Six bottles for $5 00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. H. Pursell, Bristol.

J. K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street.
Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS
for all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured

NGR AIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.

ERUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.

AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 12

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington St
BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER
LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

FOSTER'S,

The up-town store, where you can always find a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
also, DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, at prices that will give satisfaction. Please call and be convinced.
EDWARD H. FOSTER,
15 Dorrance street, Bristol

Money collected. Property rented.
A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bristol, Pa.
Pensions obtained. Office with B. F. GILKESON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. C. PEIRCE,
Stock Broker,
No. 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., &c. 551

MITCHELL & KIRKMAN,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTERS.

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES & STONE
CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

We Are Increasing Our Sales All The Time.
AND WHY?

BECAUSE—Our goods are always found as we represent them.

BECAUSE—Consumers have come to the conclusion they might as well have the best they can get, when they have to pay no more for it.

We are getting new coal and flour and feed customers every day or so.

Come examine our stock and give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.

HAWKE & JOHNSON,
25 Bath Street, Bristol
Open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Which Plan is the Best?

THE COMMERCIAL:
Insurance Company

Insures Dwelling Hous es, Stores, &c., &

(No hazardous risks taken.)

ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS. In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.

The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment. Full particulars given. Apply at office

No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

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ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best terms.

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Most Fragrant & Refreshing of Perfumes
Exceedingly Delicate and Lasting.
Price, 25 cts.; Large Bottles, 75 cts.
Sold by dealers in Drugs & Perfumery. Signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on every bottle.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
The Medicine for Every Family.
NEVER INTOXICATES.
Made from Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and other of the best vegetable remedies known. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC has remarkably varied curative powers, & is the greatest Stomach Corrector, Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator ever made &
The Best Medicine You can Use for Restoring Health & Strength.
It commences to act from the first dose, searches out the weak organs, and is warranted to cure or help all diseases of the Bowels, Stomach, Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Urinary Organs, all Complaints of Women, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism and Drunkenness.
Try a bottle to-day; it may save your life. 50 ct. and $1 sizes at all druggists. Every genuine bottle has our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Large saving in buying $1 size.

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Just What is Wanted.
Everybody whose hair is gray or faded has felt the need of a Hair Restorer and dressing that is cleanly, agreeably perfumed and harmless. Parker's Hair Balsam satisfies the most fastidious in these respects. Sold by druggists at 50c. and $1.

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KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW YORK DIVISION.

Trains to and from Bristol Station
For West Philadelphia.
3:15, 5 20, 6:30, 7:30, 8.21, 9.40, 10:15, 10:46 A. M., 12.25, 1:11, 3:01, 3.20, 3.55, 4:23, 5:51, 6:30, 6:57, 7.21, 9:28, 10:51, 12:05 P. M.
SUNDAYS—3:15, 6 21 A. M., 12 25, 5.24, 6 57, 7.10, 9.28, 10.51, 12.05 P. M.
For Kensington.
6:50, 7:36, 8:21, 9:40 A. M., 12:25, 3:20, 3 55, 5:51, 7:21 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12:25, 5:24 P. M.
For New York.
12:54, 7:37, 9:15, 11:43 A. M., 6:31, 8:39 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12:54, 9:15 A. M., 8:39 P. M.
For Trenton.
12:54, 7:37, 8:39, 9:15, 11:00, 11:43 A. M., 12:47, 3:00, 4:58, 5:28, 6:17, 6:31, 6:58, 8:39, 9:32 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12:54, 9:15, 9:49 A. M., 2:00, 8:39 P. M.
From Trenton.
2:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:20, 10:26, A. M., 12:01, 12:55, 2:45, 3:00, 3.35, 5:30, 6.40, 7:00, 9:05, 10.32, 11.46 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—3:15, 6:21 A. M., 12:23, 5:24, 6:57, 8:28, 10:51, 12:05 P. M.
From Kensington.
7:00, 7:45, 8:35, 10:15 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, P. M.
SUNDAYS.—8:00 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
From West Philadelphia.
12:01 Night, 5:20, 6:30, 7:00, 7.40, 8:30, 10.00, 11:00, A. M., 12:01 Noon, 2:00, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:45, 6.05, 6.30, 7:45, 8.00, 8:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12:01, 8:30, 8:45 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
From New York.
8.40, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 12.00 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—4.30 A. M., 5:00, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 P. M.
For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

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Dark and Light Cloths, at very low prices.
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All qualities, all prices, for Gents, Ladies and Children, Scarlet Merino Underwear.
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To suit all sorts of buyers, Kid, Silk and Lisle for the Ladies; Lisle and Cloth for the Misses; Kid, Leather, Buck-skin and Wool-Knit for Gents.
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Castors, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Hard Rubber and Celluloid handle knives.
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Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets. Glass in great variety.
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Comprising all the delicacies of the Season, Jellies, Fruit, Butters, Canned Vegetables and Meats, Raisins, Figs, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Nuts, Mince Meat, Pickles by the Jar or Hundred, Syrups, New Crop New Orleans Molasses.
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J. Wesley Wright,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CAREFULLY PICKED AND SCREENED.
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		Per bbl.
Stanton's New Process (Patent),	-	$8 50
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Pride of Canton—Ohio,	- - -	7 00
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OAK—Cut and Split, ready for use, $2.25 per cart load.
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A. L. PACKER,
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A POSITIVE CURE!

This remedy is offered to the Public with the most entire confidence in its virtues, based upon an experience of 15 years, during which time its efficacy as an infallible remedy for piles has been fully established. It almost immediately relieves the PAIN, and in a short time allays the INFLAMMATION, which is such a disagreeable symptom of PILES; and by attending to the full directions the sufferer will be speedily relieved from the unpleasant affection. Prepared only by EUGENE D. HITES, Druggist, S. W. Cor. Sixth & Thompson Streets Philadelphia.

WILLARD'S PILE PILLS should always be used in conjunction with the ointment when there is constipation. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. N. K. BOILEAU, Bristol.

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$20,000
authorized increase of said stock. As is well known, this is a permanent seven per cent dividend stock, based upon Real Estate security, and may be commended itself to prudent investors. CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Bristol, Aug. 11, 1880. Secretary.

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Keeps constantly on hand a fresh stock of general groceries.
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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
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Special Inducements given cash customers.

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These superb instruments are excelled by none, and equalled by but few. They have that peculiar pipe-organ tone so desirable, but so difficult to obtain. The cases are of elegant design and fine finish. Each instrument fully warranted for six years. Prices vary from $35 upwards. Also, the
CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS,
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WORM DESTROYER
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,
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Dealer in all material pertaining to the business, such as
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BRASS AND COPPER WORK,
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
WIND MILLS,
GAS FIXTURES,
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All work guaranteed to give satisfaction, and on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call before going elsewhere. Repair work of all kinds promptly attended to

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A CURE GUARANTEED, 25 CENTS BY USING
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DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
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